

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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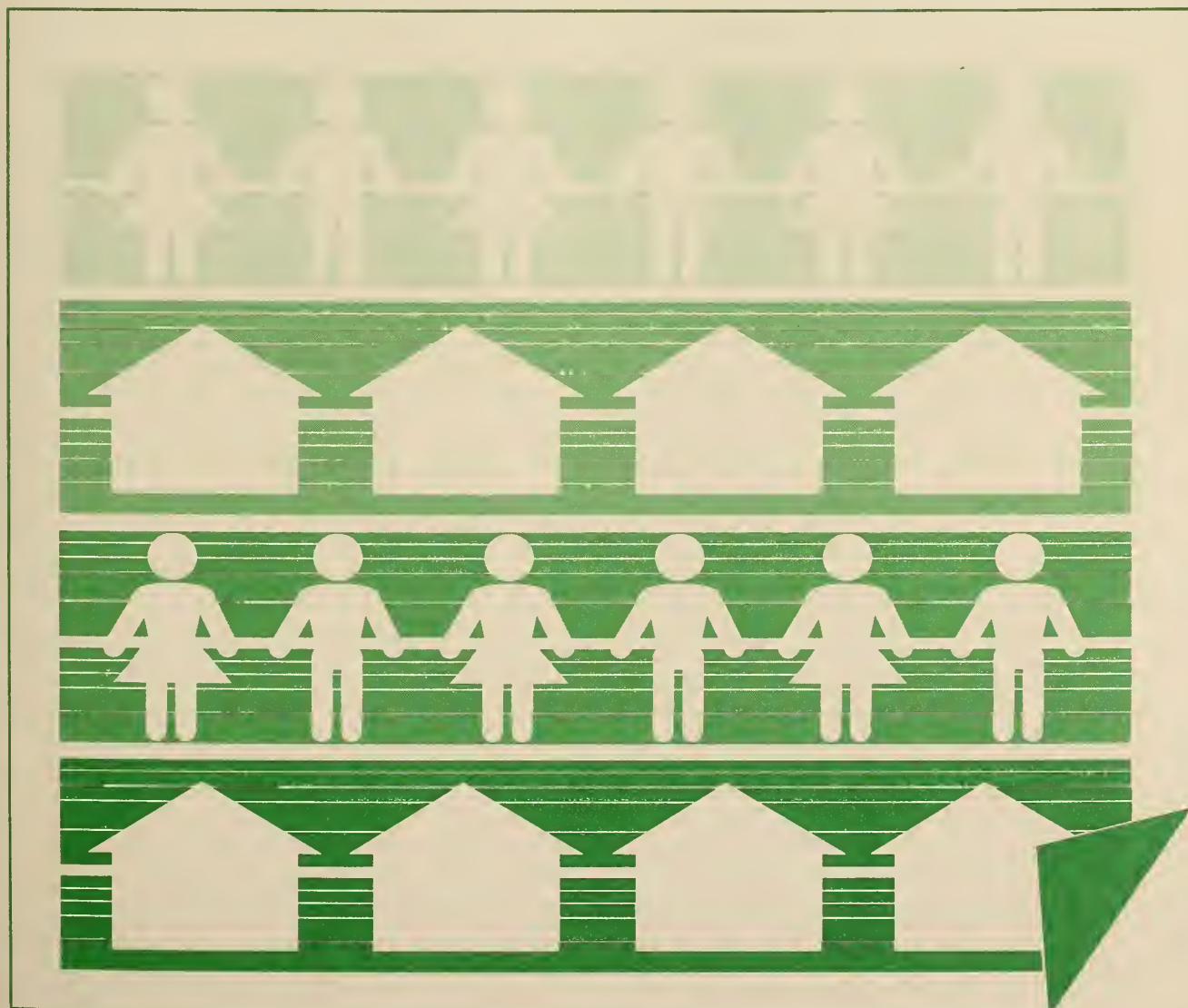
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CENSUS '90



**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Terre Haute, IN MSA**

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1990 CPH-3-319

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1989	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title			Headnote			Column head					
Heading			Spanner			Boxhead					
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics, 1990			Data from census of population and housing, 1990. For Alaska, data are from the 1990 Alaska census of population and housing.			Total					
Stubhead			The State			Total					
			State of Alaska			Total					
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
33	New Mexico				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48	Virginia			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin				
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
		183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA				
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA			251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
		218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
		227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA			263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B			

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
				343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
CLAY COUNTY, IN ¹	
VIGO COUNTY, IN ¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
CLAY COUNTY, IN ¹	
VIGO COUNTY, IN ¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA		Vigo County		Clay County					
	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Clay County	Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 406
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 970.9	926.3	1 044.6	71.6	16.8	19.9	130.3	120.2	362.0	277.1
Square miles	761.0	357.6	403.3	27.7	6.5	7.7	50.3	46.4	139.8	107.0
AGE										
All persons	130 812	24 705	106 107	57 483	4 758	6 243	3 087	3 672	3 348	3 597
Under 5 years	8 291	1 682	6 609	3 623	356	431	215	225	240	215
5 to 9 years	8 843	1 848	6 995	3 493	339	445	248	311	258	247
10 to 14 years	8 637	1 839	6 798	3 151	309	425	297	285	252	271
15 to 19 years	10 976	1 773	9 203	5 535	358	438	229	261	208	279
20 to 24 years	11 861	1 446	10 415	6 826	277	407	174	200	190	198
25 to 34 years	20 100	3 708	16 392	9 028	713	880	510	563	545	497
35 to 44 years	18 076	3 335	14 741	7 096	560	856	446	566	448	459
45 to 54 years	12 426	2 530	9 896	4 517	474	536	368	405	348	399
55 to 64 years	11 439	2 372	9 067	4 522	426	568	296	384	304	394
65 to 74 years	11 301	2 267	9 034	5 185	504	621	180	283	299	380
75 to 84 years	6 583	1 390	5 193	3 253	337	416	94	153	199	191
85 years and over	2 279	515	1 764	1 254	105	220	30	36	57	67
3 and 4 years	3 379	685	2 694	1 448	134	175	89	102	96	89
16 years and over	103 372	18 988	84 384	46 636	3 679	4 863	2 278	2 791	2 568	2 809
18 years and over	99 981	18 253	81 728	45 397	3 531	4 681	2 182	2 694	2 465	2 700
21 years and over	91 075	17 285	73 790	39 739	3 348	4 425	2 063	2 544	2 354	2 551
60 years and over	26 181	5 392	20 789	12 120	1 180	1 578	429	650	717	838
62 years and over	23 798	4 888	18 910	11 168	1 092	1 444	375	581	647	749
Median	33.4	35.2	33.0	31.8	35.4	36.1	32.3	34.8	34.7	36.9
Female	66 972	12 856	54 116	29 392	2 620	3 308	1 511	1 866	1 679	1 872
Under 5 years	4 036	847	3 189	1 768	173	214	102	119	118	121
5 to 9 years	4 341	862	3 479	1 746	173	208	103	143	114	121
10 to 14 years	4 205	892	3 313	1 534	158	221	131	148	104	130
15 to 19 years	5 126	821	4 305	2 599	163	202	105	117	101	133
20 to 24 years	5 426	713	4 713	3 042	140	196	81	103	102	91
25 to 34 years	9 820	1 885	7 935	4 209	375	444	258	280	272	256
35 to 44 years	8 826	1 681	7 145	3 292	294	435	227	284	220	221
45 to 54 years	6 361	1 338	5 023	2 252	267	282	191	203	170	225
55 to 64 years	6 148	1 256	4 892	2 542	235	327	139	195	165	195
65 to 74 years	6 592	1 305	5 287	3 165	328	350	97	160	155	215
75 to 84 years	4 384	905	3 479	2 258	241	274	56	98	116	120
85 years and over	1 707	351	1 356	985	73	155	21	16	42	44
3 and 4 years	1 613	329	1 284	680	60	88	43	50	43	45
16 years and over	53 630	10 108	43 522	24 057	2 083	2 631	1 156	1 434	1 330	1 474
18 years and over	52 039	9 750	42 289	23 463	2 009	2 539	1 113	1 389	1 276	1 424
21 years and over	47 903	9 293	38 610	20 868	1 932	2 424	1 054	1 313	1 223	1 347
60 years and over	15 977	3 214	12 763	7 799	772	969	231	361	404	477
62 years and over	14 675	2 934	11 741	7 257	722	884	208	323	365	432
Median	35.5	37.2	35.2	34.5	39.4	38.5	34.1	35.5	36.1	38.7
Male	63 840	11 849	51 991	28 091	2 138	2 935	1 576	1 806	1 669	1 725
Median age	31.4	33.3	31.0	29.4	32.5	33.2	30.2	33.8	33.6	35.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	130 812	24 705	106 107	57 483	4 758	6 243	3 087	3 672	3 348	3 597
In households	121 794	24 377	97 417	49 783	4 758	5 959	3 087	3 672	3 304	3 597
Householder	49 186	9 382	39 804	21 488	2 028	2 305	1 054	1 358	1 249	1 388
Family householder	33 540	6 932	26 608	13 024	1 298	1 684	880	1 061	947	1 062
Nonfamily householder	15 646	2 450	13 196	8 464	730	621	174	297	302	326
Living alone	13 538	2 254	11 284	7 196	692	565	153	262	273	309
Spouse	27 086	5 895	21 191	9 505	1 010	1 378	784	936	859	928
Child	37 147	7 863	29 284	14 318	1 462	1 892	1 108	1 189	1 064	1 148
Other relatives	4 030	730	3 300	1 966	155	220	85	101	82	87
Nonrelatives	4 345	507	3 838	2 506	103	164	56	88	50	46
Institutionalized persons	3 875	320	3 555	3 013	—	276	—	—	44	—
Other persons in group quarters	5 143	8	5 135	4 687	—	8	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.48	2.60	2.45	2.32	2.35	2.59	2.93	2.70	2.65	2.59
Persons per family	3.04	3.09	3.02	2.98	3.02	3.07	3.25	3.10	3.12	3.04
Persons 65 years and over	20 163	4 172	15 991	9 692	946	1 257	304	472	555	638
In households	18 700	3 908	14 792	8 857	946	1 026	304	472	522	638
Householder	13 363	2 793	10 570	6 519	733	715	210	320	370	445
Nonfamily householder	6 868	1 400	5 468	3 693	459	322	90	146	176	207
Living alone	6 701	1 372	5 329	3 596	451	316	88	141	172	204
Spouse	4 308	938	3 370	1 825	175	255	80	124	132	172
Other relatives	872	147	725	436	28	47	12	23	18	19
Nonrelatives	157	30	127	77	10	9	2	5	2	2
Institutionalized persons	1 443	264	1 179	820	—	231	—	—	33	—
Other persons in group quarters	20	—	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	33 540	6 932	26 608	13 024	1 298	1 684	880	1 061	947	1 062
With own children under 18 years	15 753	3 261	12 492	6 089	624	787	459	493	440	458
Number of own children under 18 years	28 401	6 016	22 385	11 004	1 128	1 434	847	928	826	853
Married-couple families	27 086	5 895	21 191	9 505	1 010	1 378	784	936	859	928
With own children under 18 years	12 151	2 719	9 432	4 088	453	624	418	430	397	397
Number of own children under 18 years	22 452	5 111	17 341	7 613	836	1 160	779	824	748	764
Female householder, no husband present	5 074	811	4 263	2 889	234	242	68	100	67	100
With own children under 18 years	2 878	421	2 457	1 692	140	127	29	50	30	45
Number of own children under 18 years	4 843	715	4 128	2 922	244	215	50	88	52	66
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	50 651	9 081	41 570	22 872	1 638	2 277	1 152	1 395	1 255	1 364
Never married	15 464	1 965	13 499	8 820	379	515	258	281	254	278
Now married, except separated	28 548	6 067	22 481	10 447	1 034	1 447	799	957	880	950
Separated	794	82	712	570	17	19	9	12	12	13
Widowed	1 404	283	1 121	705	55	102	19	41	29	37
Divorced	4 441	684	3 757	2 330	153	194	67	104	80	86
Females 15 years and over	54 390	10 255	44 135	24 344	2 116	2 665	1 175	1 456	1 343	1 500
Never married	11 892	1 535	10 357	6 515	317	425	178	201	185	229
Now married, except separated	27 927	6 048	21 879	9 888	1 033	1 434	799	956	876	950
Separated	646	102	544	350	30	29	9	15	9	10
Widowed	8 151	1 698	6 453	4 350	446	535	122	186	190	219
Divorced	5 774	872	4 902	3 233	290	242	67	98	83	92

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Vigo County							Terre Haute city, Vigo County		
	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	9.3	119.8	73.9	65.4	221.2	56.5	4.5	.8	.8	2.4
Square miles	3.6	46.3	28.5	25.2	85.4	21.8	1.8	.3	.3	.9
AGE										
All persons	4 534	5 416	7 620	4 609	10 143	5 299	2 041	408	3 747	2 707
Under 5 years	252	315	489	264	582	326	2	9	1	225
5 to 9 years	352	382	545	325	680	356	3	2	—	222
10 to 14 years	328	374	555	319	719	379	4	3	1	164
15 to 19 years	261	788	545	279	661	423	6	33	1 898	190
20 to 24 years	170	579	557	392	617	532	158	83	1 790	393
25 to 34 years	536	740	1 270	833	1 421	867	762	67	46	502
35 to 44 years	691	737	1 174	731	1 670	845	703	36	4	309
45 to 54 years	571	562	870	461	1 129	470	282	18	2	196
55 to 64 years	505	435	720	398	965	465	104	23	3	198
65 to 74 years	517	312	568	377	867	427	15	48	2	180
75 to 84 years	287	156	269	188	542	180	1	67	—	97
85 years and over	64	36	58	42	290	29	1	19	—	31
3 and 4 years	94	125	198	114	256	119	—	3	—	99
16 years and over	3 557	4 274	5 927	3 648	8 018	4 135	2 031	391	3 745	2 067
18 years and over	3 436	4 139	5 698	3 540	7 765	3 959	2 029	388	3 740	1 998
21 years and over	3 304	3 346	5 383	3 356	7 370	3 725	2 014	340	927	1 823
60 years and over	1 124	730	1 263	817	2 209	900	58	147	4	413
62 years and over	1 029	651	1 104	727	2 001	805	38	145	3	369
Median	40.0	29.3	33.8	33.8	37.3	32.3	35.9	37.4	20.0	27.8
Female	2 408	2 336	3 898	2 251	5 309	2 588	21	178	1 891	1 371
Under 5 years	121	163	217	119	284	152	1	1	1	107
5 to 9 years	181	183	267	169	324	170	2	1	—	108
10 to 14 years	163	191	287	156	361	158	2	3	—	84
15 to 19 years	117	165	277	132	310	178	2	8	1 013	96
20 to 24 years	79	116	263	140	320	232	3	16	855	184
25 to 34 years	286	393	646	401	726	421	1	13	17	241
35 to 44 years	358	357	607	369	845	419	6	7	2	151
45 to 54 years	291	289	453	229	586	244	1	8	2	85
55 to 64 years	270	215	380	200	497	262	1	10	1	115
65 to 74 years	303	155	312	198	476	232	—	35	—	117
75 to 84 years	190	82	155	111	354	102	—	58	—	60
85 years and over	49	27	34	27	226	18	1	18	—	23
3 and 4 years	42	66	90	54	126	53	—	—	—	47
16 years and over	1 918	1 767	3 072	1 787	4 290	2 070	15	171	1 890	1 061
18 years and over	1 868	1 713	2 964	1 726	4 172	1 999	14	170	1 886	1 029
21 years and over	1 811	1 606	2 800	1 654	3 963	1 895	12	161	421	925
60 years and over	682	373	700	449	1 315	502	2	117	1	262
62 years and over	633	341	610	401	1 208	453	1	116	1	235
Median	41.8	33.9	34.9	35.2	38.6	34.5	27.5	71.2	19.9	29.4
Male	2 126	3 080	3 722	2 358	4 834	2 711	2 020	230	1 856	1 336
Median age	38.3	22.6	32.5	32.4	35.8	30.1	36.0	27.6	20.1	26.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 534	5 416	7 620	4 609	10 143	5 299	2 041	408	3 747	2 707
In households	4 534	4 657	7 611	4 569	9 913	5 180	36	287	7	2 687
Householder	1 797	1 669	2 979	1 911	3 928	2 175	11	209	3	1 146
Family householder	1 343	1 332	2 213	1 276	2 902	1 390	10	29	3	614
Nonfamily householder	454	337	766	635	1 026	785	1	180	—	532
Living alone	425	290	663	542	903	645	1	163	—	405
Spouse	1 212	1 189	1 872	1 082	2 531	1 184	10	21	3	373
Child	1 358	1 572	2 368	1 266	2 950	1 468	15	21	1	787
Other relatives	97	127	195	130	245	124	—	9	—	137
Nonrelatives	70	100	197	180	259	229	—	27	—	244
Institutionalized persons	—	—	9	8	217	119	2 005	108	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	759	—	32	13	—	—	13	3 740	20
Persons per household	2.52	2.79	2.55	2.39	2.52	2.38	3.27	1.37	2.33	2.34
Persons per family	2.99	3.17	3.00	2.94	2.97	3.00	3.50	2.76	2.33	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	868	504	895	607	1 699	636	17	134	2	308
In households	868	504	895	607	1 490	636	1	134	—	307
Householder	590	345	593	416	1 017	436	1	123	—	232
Nonfamily householder	281	145	244	178	467	195	1	112	—	144
Living alone	275	140	239	176	457	187	1	112	—	135
Spouse	232	126	250	159	391	168	—	8	—	53
Other relatives	42	29	45	28	73	27	—	3	—	18
Nonrelatives	4	4	7	4	9	5	—	—	—	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	204	—	16	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 343	1 332	2 213	1 276	2 902	1 390	10	29	3	614
With own children under 18 years	562	656	1 049	587	1 266	667	5	11	—	332
Number of own children under 18 years	1 054	1 190	1 809	999	2 248	1 152	12	15	—	618
Married-couple families	1 212	1 189	1 872	1 082	2 531	1 184	10	21	3	373
With own children under 18 years	505	576	838	480	1 074	554	5	9	—	183
Number of own children under 18 years	971	1 059	1 486	844	1 951	986	12	12	—	359
Female householder, no husband present	104	98	253	139	266	156	—	8	—	190
With own children under 18 years	43	54	157	77	144	82	—	2	—	126
Number of own children under 18 years	65	89	247	117	224	117	—	3	—	223
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 659	2 546	2 904	1 894	3 822	2 130	2 016	221	1 855	1 024
Never married	316	1 153	650	536	800	664	716	139	1 816	409
Now married, except separated	1 231	1 216	1 921	1 126	2 624	1 224	520	34	31	395
Separated	4	14	18	13	25	20	345	5	5	13
Widowed	38	45	60	36	110	45	39	6	—	43
Divorced	70	118	255	183	263	177	396	37	3	164
Females 15 years and over	1 943	1 799	3 127	1 807	4 340	2 108	16	173	1 890	1 072
Never married	274	304	550	312	709	433	5	35	1 861	279
Now married, except separated	1 229	1 208	1 914	1 110	2 613	1 216	10	21	20	394
Separated	9	8	32	13	30	30	—	2	3	32
Widowed	294	167	308	189	638	204	1	74	1	154
Divorced	137	112	323	183	350	225	—	41	5	213

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.									
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	3.6	6.2	2.3	2.4	
Square miles .....	.7	.4	.5	.6	.7	1.4	2.4	.9	.9
AGE										
All persons	3 540	2 123	2 654	2 356	4 141	3 005	3 163	3 131	2 724	
Under 5 years	307	177	268	205	240	225	174	225	182	
5 to 9 years	303	197	168	205	210	229	192	213	211	
10 to 14 years	276	183	163	168	147	181	170	187	216	
15 to 19 years	272	170	195	156	293	166	201	209	184	
20 to 24 years	249	163	406	211	1 062	247	178	230	181	
25 to 34 years	602	345	477	407	797	492	437	504	439	
35 to 44 years	437	267	314	280	405	426	417	393	325	
45 to 54 years	277	170	209	180	201	240	341	238	246	
55 to 64 years	293	185	159	204	212	229	380	247	242	
65 to 74 years	332	155	170	190	279	279	378	338	312	
75 to 84 years	158	84	101	108	203	191	219	265	140	
85 years and over	34	27	24	42	92	100	76	82	46	
3 and 4 years	115	60	106	76	104	89	68	85	75	
16 years and over	2 600	1 536	2 026	1 750	3 517	2 342	2 592	2 467	2 083	
18 years and over	2 498	1 454	1 956	1 693	3 443	2 282	2 509	2 395	2 013	
21 years and over	2 334	1 357	1 787	1 591	3 047	2 160	2 384	2 242	1 895	
60 years and over	697	365	370	439	695	693	887	820	627	
62 years and over	618	320	340	402	638	651	797	775	585	
Median	30.8	30.1	27.4	30.2	25.9	34.4	40.3	34.9	33.8	
Female	1 896	1 146	1 303	1 245	2 055	1 624	1 729	1 752	1 451	
Under 5 years	157	97	121	97	104	108	91	115	92	
5 to 9 years	148	105	86	104	107	107	106	102	114	
10 to 14 years	136	88	72	88	68	86	80	84	111	
15 to 19 years	138	86	91	73	124	82	101	115	79	
20 to 24 years	127	82	166	98	431	122	93	108	95	
25 to 34 years	316	167	228	216	363	267	232	255	230	
35 to 44 years	231	144	153	144	194	208	214	205	168	
45 to 54 years	155	100	107	106	100	132	178	118	127	
55 to 64 years	160	98	85	111	122	131	218	158	134	
65 to 74 years	204	98	109	113	208	171	216	224	177	
75 to 84 years	100	57	68	65	160	130	139	198	90	
85 years and over	24	24	17	30	74	80	61	70	34	
3 and 4 years	61	32	47	37	45	48	39	33	37	
16 years and over	1 426	842	1 008	944	1 766	1 309	1 433	1 431	1 120	
18 years and over	1 373	800	977	913	1 737	1 277	1 391	1 393	1 096	
21 years and over	1 292	748	907	869	1 586	1 220	1 330	1 312	1 040	
60 years and over	421	231	241	261	515	542	574	547	381	
62 years and over	383	202	226	241	481	427	490	547	352	
Median	32.5	32.1	29.7	31.9	29.5	36.3	42.3	39.0	35.3	
Male	1 644	977	1 351	1 111	2 086	1 381	1 434	1 379	1 273	
Median age	29.3	27.8	25.5	28.0	24.2	31.6	38.2	30.9	32.6	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 540	2 123	2 654	2 356	4 141	3 005	3 163	3 131	2 724	
In households	3 527	2 123	2 629	2 328	3 859	2 807	3 057	3 123	2 721	
Householder	1 355	822	1 112	886	2 047	1 170	1 280	1 403	1 093	
Family householder	927	547	590	612	697	741	918	792	739	
Nonfamily householder	428	275	522	274	1 350	429	362	611	354	
Living alone	366	241	405	232	1 056	352	337	550	296	
Spouse	626	310	365	398	441	578	782	570	499	
Child	1 186	759	800	807	782	860	808	868	838	
Other relatives	188	128	107	131	103	77	124	162	153	
Nonrelatives	172	104	245	106	486	122	63	120	138	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	28	48	198	99	8	—	
Other persons in group quarters	13	—	25	—	234	—	7	—	3	
Persons per household	2.60	2.58	2.36	2.63	1.89	2.40	2.39	2.23	2.49	
Persons per family	3.16	3.19	3.16	3.18	2.90	3.04	2.87	3.02	3.02	
Persons 65 years and over	524	266	295	340	574	570	673	685	498	
In households	524	266	295	313	532	420	581	677	498	
Householder	390	209	227	230	456	288	400	536	355	
Nonfamily householder	201	125	138	118	377	140	186	353	172	
Living alone	195	123	131	112	368	138	184	349	161	
Spouse	98	38	49	59	48	110	147	102	105	
Other relatives	31	16	13	18	24	18	29	35	35	
Nonrelatives	5	3	6	6	4	4	5	4	3	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	27	33	150	92	8	—	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	927	547	590	612	697	741	918	792	739	
With own children under 18 years	484	303	329	310	360	356	348	376	355	
Number of own children under 18 years	897	595	630	588	650	680	594	654	630	
Married-couple families	626	310	365	398	441	578	782	570	499	
With own children under 18 years	306	156	184	184	202	258	288	274	224	
Number of own children under 18 years	579	331	359	363	380	498	509	474	427	
Female householder, no husband present	250	195	188	180	208	137	101	171	190	
With own children under 18 years	144	120	129	111	139	83	47	79	107	
Number of own children under 18 years	258	227	245	200	234	158	69	140	171	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 199	710	1 031	822	1 768	1 047	1 175	1 055	981	
Never married	351	239	481	286	1 031	286	229	270	260	
Now married, except separated	648	332	382	415	494	608	805	601	522	
Separated	17	19	16	10	21	15	6	8	16	
Widowed	48	22	23	32	43	32	55	31	39	
Divorced	135	98	129	79	179	106	80	145	144	
Females 15 years and over	1 455	856	1 024	956	1 776	1 323	1 452	1 451	1 134	
Never married	305	193	287	225	652	264	219	267	200	
Now married, except separated	647	322	383	409	475	609	811	587	520	
Separated	28	33	36	20	26	24	10	16	21	
Widowed	227	140	129	150	340	252	276	349	199	
Divorced	248	168	189	152	283	174	136	232	194	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 101 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	11.0	4.1	2.0	7.5	4.2	1.5	3.7	1.4
Square miles	4.2	1.6	.8	2.9	1.6	.6	1.4	.5
AGE								
All persons	2 022	3 318	3 512	3 105	4 092	2 913	1 686	570
Under 5 years	105	202	207	159	282	268	146	—
5 to 9 years	101	197	211	216	257	195	145	—
10 to 14 years	120	220	176	207	264	180	110	—
15 to 19 years	118	188	170	159	256	198	91	370
20 to 24 years	118	178	195	135	223	298	104	200
25 to 34 years	262	417	566	389	701	503	279	—
35 to 44 years	273	495	469	427	518	387	187	—
45 to 54 years	210	323	322	353	323	258	113	—
55 to 64 years	222	360	340	369	384	206	139	—
65 to 74 years	247	423	481	388	472	244	190	—
75 to 84 years	159	227	275	247	301	141	130	—
85 years and over	87	88	100	56	111	35	52	—
3 and 4 years	47	80	84	58	124	102	65	—
16 years and over	1 672	2 653	2 888	2 493	3 239	2 225	1 267	570
18 years and over	1 627	2 570	2 814	2 424	3 139	2 148	1 229	568
21 years and over	1 556	2 470	2 714	2 335	2 997	2 009	1 177	109
60 years and over	615	927	1 046	890	1 092	515	452	—
62 years and over	572	853	974	815	1 019	476	420	—
Median	40.9	40.0	39.6	41.2	35.9	31.3	34.0	19.6
Female	1 086	1 822	1 948	1 683	2 307	1 595	941	—
Under 5 years	44	109	101	80	142	135	59	—
5 to 9 years	51	94	110	109	125	90	69	—
10 to 14 years	52	115	83	106	132	86	55	—
15 to 19 years	52	83	90	72	134	108	46	—
20 to 24 years	56	88	101	69	116	163	57	—
25 to 34 years	128	225	290	202	372	267	164	—
35 to 44 years	136	263	241	219	278	219	98	—
45 to 54 years	108	165	183	183	177	144	65	—
55 to 64 years	124	204	203	205	240	121	88	—
65 to 74 years	144	249	294	230	286	138	112	—
75 to 84 years	119	157	182	165	220	97	86	—
85 years and over	72	70	70	43	85	27	42	—
3 and 4 years	18	39	39	24	51	54	26	—
16 years and over	927	1 481	1 638	1 371	1 882	1 260	751	—
18 years and over	908	1 449	1 597	1 341	1 831	1 220	730	—
21 years and over	880	1 399	1 543	1 302	1 751	1 144	701	—
60 years and over	401	583	660	548	722	316	290	—
62 years and over	381	538	624	506	675	293	268	—
Median	47.9	42.2	42.9	44.0	39.4	33.0	37.1	—
Male	936	1 496	1 564	1 422	1 785	1 318	745	570
Median age	36.4	37.4	35.8	38.7	33.0	29.1	30.9	19.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 022	3 318	3 512	3 105	4 092	2 913	1 686	570
In households	1 841	3 257	3 504	3 105	3 983	2 889	1 590	—
Householder	772	1 418	1 604	1 301	1 715	1 196	673	—
Family householder	524	927	1 029	927	1 104	775	436	—
Nonfamily householder	248	491	575	374	611	421	237	—
Living alone	219	441	511	354	540	339	208	—
Spouse	434	792	827	814	807	526	255	—
Child	519	894	863	859	1 146	935	515	—
Other relatives	55	71	95	82	165	89	80	—
Nonrelatives	61	82	115	49	150	143	67	—
Institutionalized persons	181	53	—	—	101	—	82	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	8	8	—	8	24	14	570
Persons per household	2.38	2.30	2.18	2.39	2.32	2.42	2.36	—
Persons per family	2.92	2.90	2.73	2.89	2.92	3.00	2.95	—
Persons 65 years and over	493	738	856	691	884	420	372	—
In households	324	688	856	691	784	417	297	—
Householder	235	475	593	478	563	307	215	—
Nonfamily householder	117	248	303	236	295	154	113	—
Living alone	114	242	298	232	286	148	110	—
Spouse	68	174	216	179	179	85	66	—
Other relatives	20	33	38	32	36	22	11	—
Nonrelatives	1	6	9	2	6	3	5	—
Institutionalized persons	169	50	—	—	100	—	75	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	524	927	1 029	927	1 104	775	436	—
With own children under 18 years	224	395	402	356	492	401	229	—
Number of own children under 18 years	379	713	663	649	865	721	409	—
Married-couple families	434	792	827	814	807	526	255	—
With own children under 18 years	179	325	316	311	329	240	98	—
Number of own children under 18 years	311	601	537	585	606	452	182	—
Female householder, no husband present	63	109	167	92	255	216	160	—
With own children under 18 years	28	58	73	36	144	142	120	—
Number of own children under 18 years	47	95	106	52	234	242	212	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	757	1 195	1 264	1 135	1 381	986	527	570
Never married	175	259	253	215	353	310	142	567
Now married, except separated	458	798	844	826	832	545	269	2
Separated	9	14	11	2	16	9	11	1
Widowed	31	46	50	33	49	27	29	—
Divorced	84	78	106	59	131	95	76	—
Females 15 years and over	939	1 504	1 654	1 388	1 908	1 284	758	—
Never married	137	258	268	193	343	343	143	—
Now married, except separated	460	810	845	829	831	549	270	—
Separated	10	12	16	5	35	13	16	—
Widowed	235	295	327	247	434	162	167	—
Divorced	97	129	198	114	265	217	162	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.					Remainder of Vigo County		
	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	—	4.6	1.1	2.3	2.0	1.8	118.4	73.9
Square miles	—	1.8	.4	.9	.8	.7	45.7	28.5
AGE								
All persons	53	30	344	98	2 041	1 429	4 846	7 567
Under 5 years	8	3	—	3	2	93	315	481
5 to 9 years	9	3	1	3	3	136	382	536
10 to 14 years	1	3	3	4	4	121	374	554
15 to 19 years	2	1	4	5	6	102	418	543
20 to 24 years	4	2	2	16	158	35	379	553
25 to 34 years	11	6	3	14	762	147	740	1 259
35 to 44 years	4	4	3	13	703	264	737	1 170
45 to 54 years	5	—	4	6	282	218	562	865
55 to 64 years	1	3	9	10	104	136	435	719
65 to 74 years	3	4	42	13	15	129	312	565
75 to 84 years	2	—	127	10	1	40	156	267
85 years and over	3	1	146	1	1	8	36	55
3 and 4 years	5	1	—	2	—	36	125	193
16 years and over	34	21	340	87	2 031	1 064	3 704	5 893
18 years and over	34	20	340	86	2 029	1 012	3 571	5 664
21 years and over	33	20	336	82	2 014	969	3 237	5 350
60 years and over	8	7	322	31	58	234	730	1 255
62 years and over	8	6	317	27	38	214	651	1 096
Median	26.5	27.3	83.8	40.0	35.9	38.0	33.0	33.8
Female	26	17	260	45	21	725	2 336	3 872
Under 5 years	4	2	—	—	1	41	163	213
5 to 9 years	3	2	—	3	2	72	183	264
10 to 14 years	—	1	2	—	2	57	191	287
15 to 19 years	1	—	2	3	2	45	165	276
20 to 24 years	3	2	—	7	3	10	116	260
25 to 34 years	5	4	1	5	1	84	393	641
35 to 44 years	1	1	3	6	6	139	357	606
45 to 54 years	2	—	2	3	2	108	289	451
55 to 64 years	1	2	7	3	1	65	215	379
65 to 74 years	3	2	25	10	—	73	155	309
75 to 84 years	1	—	102	4	—	25	82	154
85 years and over	2	1	116	1	1	6	27	32
3 and 4 years	2	1	—	—	—	18	66	88
16 years and over	19	12	258	42	15	547	1 767	3 053
18 years and over	19	12	258	42	14	527	1 713	2 945
21 years and over	18	12	256	39	12	509	1 606	2 782
60 years and over	6	4	249	17	2	134	373	694
62 years and over	6	4	245	15	1	127	341	604
Median	28.5	27.3	84.2	42.8	27.5	38.5	33.9	34.9
Male	27	13	84	53	2 020	704	2 510	3 695
Median age	25.5	27.5	82.3	33.8	36.0	37.4	31.4	32.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	53	30	344	98	2 041	1 429	4 846	7 567
In households	53	30	242	98	36	1 429	4 657	7 558
Householder	17	10	189	56	11	496	1 669	2 962
Family householder	11	8	44	20	10	416	1 332	2 202
Nonfamily householder	6	2	145	36	1	80	337	760
Living alone	4	2	144	30	1	71	290	659
Spouse	10	5	40	19	10	398	1 189	1 862
Child	22	10	8	15	15	499	1 572	2 346
Other relatives	2	4	3	1	—	15	127	193
Nonrelatives	2	1	2	7	—	21	100	195
Institutionalized persons	—	—	102	—	2 005	—	—	9
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	189	—
Persons per household	3.12	3.00	1.28	1.75	3.27	2.88	2.79	2.55
Persons per family	4.09	3.38	2.16	2.75	3.50	3.19	3.17	3.00
Persons 65 years and over	8	5	315	24	17	177	504	887
In households	8	5	215	24	1	177	504	887
Householder	6	4	178	18	1	112	345	587
Nonfamily householder	4	2	141	13	1	45	145	240
Living alone	3	2	140	12	1	43	140	236
Spouse	2	2	33	5	—	53	126	248
Other relatives	—	—	3	1	—	10	29	45
Nonrelatives	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	100	—	16	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	11	8	44	20	10	416	1 332	2 202
With own children under 18 years	7	4	2	8	5	206	656	1 042
Number of own children under 18 years	18	9	3	12	12	405	1 190	1 791
Married-couple families	10	5	40	19	10	398	1 189	1 862
With own children under 18 years	7	2	1	7	5	194	576	831
Number of own children under 18 years	18	6	2	10	12	386	1 059	1 468
Female householder, no husband present	1	3	4	1	—	12	98	252
With own children under 18 years	—	2	1	—	—	7	54	157
Number of own children under 18 years	—	3	1	2	—	13	89	247
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	16	9	82	46	2 016	524	1 976	2 888
Never married	4	2	9	18	716	101	586	646
Now married, except separated	11	6	49	20	520	405	1 214	1 910
Separated	—	—	—	1	345	2	13	18
Widowed	—	—	24	3	39	5	45	60
Divorced	1	1	—	4	396	11	118	254
Females 15 years and over	19	12	258	42	16	555	1 799	3 108
Never married	3	2	23	10	5	81	304	547
Now married, except separated	12	6	48	20	10	400	1 208	1 902
Separated	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	32
Widowed	4	2	178	7	1	47	167	304
Divorced	—	2	9	5	—	23	112	323

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	114.6	94.6	8.8	60.8	220.1	54.1	2.6	223.2
Square miles	44.3	36.5	3.4	23.5	85.0	20.9	1.0	86.2
AGE								
All persons	4 293	4 249	2 917	4 579	9 799	5 201	—	3 744
Under 5 years	207	278	231	261	582	323	—	215
5 to 9 years	259	312	226	322	679	353	—	297
10 to 14 years	288	328	230	316	716	375	—	345
15 to 19 years	350	340	252	278	657	418	—	310
20 to 24 years	374	302	229	390	615	516	—	196
25 to 34 years	516	605	453	827	1 418	853	—	546
35 to 44 years	552	672	360	727	1 667	832	—	664
45 to 54 years	474	487	274	461	1 125	464	—	449
55 to 64 years	389	425	282	395	956	455	—	353
65 to 74 years	429	336	230	373	825	414	—	236
75 to 84 years	335	143	116	188	415	170	—	110
85 years and over	120	21	34	41	144	28	—	23
3 and 4 years	95	123	95	113	256	117	—	93
16 years and over	3 474	3 272	2 177	3 627	7 678	4 048	—	2 811
18 years and over	3 376	3 126	2 076	3 520	7 425	3 873	—	2 688
21 years and over	3 078	2 927	1 935	3 336	7 034	3 643	—	2 542
60 years and over	1 088	715	535	810	1 887	869	—	546
62 years and over	1 014	633	474	721	1 684	778	—	477
Median	37.6	34.2	31.3	33.8	36.4	32.3	—	34.5
Female								
Under 5 years	104	145	100	117	284	152	—	102
5 to 9 years	125	151	129	167	324	167	—	151
10 to 14 years	140	155	114	155	359	158	—	163
15 to 19 years	194	148	127	132	308	175	—	136
20 to 24 years	245	157	113	138	320	225	—	87
25 to 34 years	259	296	228	397	725	416	—	287
35 to 44 years	269	351	181	368	842	413	—	327
45 to 54 years	251	237	151	229	584	241	—	230
55 to 64 years	206	220	144	198	490	259	—	174
65 to 74 years	287	176	144	196	451	222	—	109
75 to 84 years	267	81	79	111	252	98	—	72
85 years and over	103	16	22	26	110	17	—	12
3 and 4 years	44	64	49	53	126	53	—	43
16 years and over	2 050	1 652	1 163	1 775	4 032	2 028	—	1 398
18 years and over	2 010	1 592	1 109	1 714	3 914	1 957	—	1 345
21 years and over	1 808	1 502	1 048	1 642	3 707	1 856	—	1 282
60 years and over	766	385	332	445	1 066	485	—	284
62 years and over	726	348	296	397	963	438	—	244
Median	40.9	35.4	32.8	35.3	37.4	34.4	—	35.0
Male								
Under 5 years	1 843	2 116	1 385	2 345	4 750	2 658	—	1 894
Median age	34.8	32.9	29.5	32.4	35.3	30.1	—	34.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 293	4 249	2 917	4 579	9 799	5 201	—	3 744
In households	3 792	4 249	2 913	4 539	9 671	5 082	—	3 744
Householder	1 488	1 550	1 087	1 901	3 739	2 119	—	1 305
Family householder	1 063	1 220	791	1 268	2 858	1 370	—	1 064
Nonfamily householder	425	330	296	633	881	749	—	241
Living alone	392	281	266	540	759	615	—	215
Spouse	921	1 045	565	1 077	2 491	1 165	—	973
Child	1 188	1 420	994	1 256	2 942	1 453	—	1 296
Other relatives	116	119	167	126	242	123	—	106
Nonrelatives	79	115	100	179	257	222	—	64
Institutionalized persons	291	—	—	8	115	119	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	210	—	4	32	13	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.55	2.74	2.68	2.39	2.59	2.40	—	2.87
Persons per family	3.09	3.12	3.18	2.94	2.99	3.00	—	3.23
Persons 65 years and over								
In households	884	500	380	602	1 384	612	—	369
Householder	629	500	380	602	1 275	612	—	369
Nonfamily householder	463	341	281	412	839	418	—	253
Living alone	271	141	147	176	326	182	—	102
Spouse	267	138	142	174	317	175	—	101
Other relatives	135	132	77	158	358	163	—	95
Nonrelatives	25	20	15	28	70	26	—	21
Institutionalized persons	6	7	7	4	8	5	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	255	—	—	—	104	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 063	1 220	791	1 268	2 858	1 370	—	1 064
With own children under 18 years	471	597	398	583	1 264	659	—	527
Number of own children under 18 years	853	1 049	728	990	2 245	1 140	—	990
Married-couple families	921	1 045	565	1 077	2 491	1 165	—	973
With own children under 18 years	403	496	273	478	1 073	547	—	473
Number of own children under 18 years	742	900	513	838	1 949	976	—	897
Female householder, no husband present	102	116	177	136	262	155	—	64
With own children under 18 years	51	67	97	75	143	81	—	33
Number of own children under 18 years	82	95	170	114	223	115	—	58
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 458	1 649	1 041	1 885	3 740	2 084	—	1 453
Never married	371	388	295	534	791	646	—	321
Now married, except separated	948	1 079	587	1 120	2 575	1 204	—	992
Separated	9	12	21	13	25	19	—	10
Widowed	41	45	30	36	86	42	—	26
Divorced	89	125	108	182	263	173	—	104
Females 15 years and over	2 081	1 682	1 189	1 795	4 082	2 066	—	1 434
Never married	734	292	233	310	686	423	—	232
Now married, except separated	955	1 078	587	1 104	2 565	1 196	—	996
Separated	16	17	13	17	30	30	—	15
Widowed	268	169	195	187	460	197	—	109
Divorced	108	126	153	181	341	220	—	82

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Vigo County	Terre Haute city, Vigo County						
		Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 109	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 109 (pt.)	
AGE											
All persons	122 933	98 411	50 947	1 045	3 298	1 384	2 189	1 610	3 373	1 045	
Under 5 years	7 695	6 026	3 133	2	—	116	227	136	172	2	2
5 to 9 years	8 295	6 453	3 047	3	—	127	125	136	161	3	3
10 to 14 years	8 118	6 291	2 747	4	1	110	123	99	118	4	4
15 to 19 years	10 259	8 500	4 934	3	1 685	102	155	112	266	3	3
20 to 24 years	10 836	9 403	5 924	60	1 570	115	355	156	852	60	60
25 to 34 years	18 471	14 788	7 600	324	33	239	382	285	544	324	324
35 to 44 years	16 935	13 624	6 172	360	4	178	256	203	340	360	360
45 to 54 years	11 821	9 305	4 063	190	1	101	163	120	184	190	190
55 to 64 years	10 994	8 639	4 181	85	3	121	134	135	193	85	85
65 to 74 years	10 934	8 695	4 885	12	1	106	152	128	261	12	12
75 to 84 years	6 371	4 996	3 075	1	—	55	94	74	193	1	1
85 years and over	2 204	1 691	1 186	1	—	14	23	26	89	—	—
3 and 4 years	3 141	2 459	1 260	—	—	43	92	49	76	—	—
16 years and over	97 247	78 407	41 507	1 035	3 297	1 010	1 691	1 220	2 902	1 035	1 035
18 years and over	94 053	75 944	40 419	1 033	3 294	956	1 643	1 177	2 835	1 033	1 033
21 years and over	85 782	68 634	35 325	1 026	780	898	1 492	1 102	2 475	1 026	1 026
60 years and over	25 326	19 993	11 418	49	3	250	336	299	651	49	49
62 years and over	23 024	18 193	10 528	31	2	215	310	275	597	31	31
Median	33.9	33.5	32.5	38.0	20.0	29.9	27.5	30.2	26.4	38.0	38.0
Female											
Under 5 years	63 383	50 627	26 468	21	1 627	738	1 084	832	1 681	21	21
5 to 9 years	3 740	2 899	1 523	1	—	63	103	61	77	1	1
10 to 14 years	4 047	3 188	1 505	2	—	62	64	64	79	2	2
15 to 19 years	3 948	3 061	1 327	2	—	52	52	51	47	2	2
20 to 24 years	4 758	3 943	2 277	2	877	49	76	52	109	2	2
25 to 34 years	4 973	4 267	2 646	3	734	55	149	69	335	3	3
35 to 44 years	9 212	7 341	3 708	1	12	112	179	152	245	1	1
45 to 54 years	8 431	6 762	3 013	6	2	99	127	105	168	6	6
55 to 64 years	6 093	4 760	2 049	2	1	61	80	70	95	2	2
65 to 74 years	5 915	4 672	2 364	1	1	65	73	76	109	1	1
75 to 84 years	6 373	5 086	2 984	—	—	68	98	73	194	—	—
85 years and over	4 245	3 350	2 142	—	—	40	67	41	152	—	—
Median	1 648	1 298	930	1	—	12	16	18	71	1	1
3 and 4 years	1 503	1 176	594	—	—	24	41	24	36	—	—
16 years and over	50 931	40 908	21 859	15	1 627	552	851	649	1 471	15	15
18 years and over	49 430	39 763	21 339	14	1 625	526	831	625	1 446	14	14
21 years and over	45 634	36 420	19 050	12	341	495	765	593	1 312	12	12
60 years and over	15 443	12 270	7 358	2	1	158	223	171	480	2	2
62 years and over	14 190	11 295	6 856	1	1	136	211	158	448	1	1
Median	36.0	35.8	35.7	27.5	19.9	32.7	30.0	32.1	32.0	27.5	27.5
Male											
Median age	59 550	47 784	24 479	1 024	1 671	646	1 105	778	1 692	1 024	1 024
	31.7	31.3	29.4	38.1	20.1	26.9	25.7	27.9	23.8	38.1	38.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons	122 933	98 411	50 947	1 045	3 298	1 384	2 189	1 610	3 373	1 045	
In households	115 549	91 351	44 814	36	7	1 384	2 170	1 594	3 100	36	36
Householder	46 765	37 454	19 513	11	3	544	941	629	1 658	11	11
Family householder	32 080	25 196	11 878	10	3	360	487	428	573	10	10
Nonfamily householder	14 685	12 258	7 635	1	—	184	454	201	1 085	1	1
Living alone	12 767	10 536	6 538	1	—	161	348	166	875	1	1
Spouse	26 211	20 348	8 902	10	3	215	313	302	364	10	10
Child	34 967	27 158	12 579	15	1	470	627	526	619	15	15
Other relatives	3 646	2 932	1 653	—	—	82	84	52	84	—	—
Nonrelatives	3 960	3 459	2 167	—	—	73	205	85	375	—	—
Institutionalized persons	2 774	2 458	1 949	1 009	—	—	—	16	46	1 009	1 009
Other persons in group quarters	4 610	4 602	4 184	—	3 291	—	19	—	227	—	—
Persons per household	2.47	2.44	2.30	3.27	2.33	2.53	2.34	2.53	1.88	3.27	3.27
Persons per family	3.03	3.01	2.96	3.50	2.33	3.13	3.15	3.06	2.88	3.50	3.50
Persons 65 years and over											
In households	19 509	15 382	9 146	14	1	175	269	228	543	14	14
Householder	18 087	14 223	8 349	1	—	175	269	213	502	1	1
Nonfamily householder	12 905	10 144	6 130	1	—	134	209	156	427	1	1
Living alone	6 623	5 238	3 476	1	—	78	133	82	349	1	1
Spouse	6 464	5 107	3 386	1	—	78	126	77	340	1	1
Other relatives	4 212	3 282	1 748	—	—	26	43	45	48	—	—
Nonrelatives	824	681	405	—	—	13	12	8	23	—	—
Institutionalized persons	146	116	66	—	—	2	5	4	4	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1 404	1 141	784	13	—	—	—	15	32	13	13
	18	18	13	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	32 080	25 196	11 878	10	3	360	487	428	573	10	10
With own children under 18 years	14 937	11 694	5 445	5	—	199	268	222	280	5	5
Number of own children under 18 years	26 708	20 726	9 647	12	—	385	492	405	498	12	12
Married-couple families	26 204	20 339	8 881	10	3	210	316	298	362	10	10
With own children under 18 years	11 694	8 985	3 780	5	—	108	159	141	156	5	5
Number of own children under 18 years	21 518	16 425	6 964	12	—	227	305	269	298	12	12
Female householder, no husband present	4 591	3 796	2 449	—	—	119	145	111	170	—	—
With own children under 18 years	2 563	2 149	1 396	—	—	72	96	71	107	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	4 169	3 467	2 284	—	—	131	163	124	167	—	—
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15 years and over	47 177	38 162	19 907	1 020	1 670	470	849	583	1 444	1 020	1 020
Never married	13 832	11 887	7 364	272	1 638	159	377	192	825	272	272
Now married, except separated	27 334	21 298	9 520	294	28	218	328	305	394	294	294
Separated	561	483	345	156	3	10	12	6	18	156	156
Widowed	1 333	1 052	640	25	—	15	20	23	40	25	25
Divorced	4 117	3 442	2 038	273	1	68	112	57	167	273	273
Females 15 years and over	51 648	41 479	22 113	16	1 627	561	865	656	1 478	16	16
Never married	10 802	9 285	5 562	5	1 605	109	227	139	495	5	5
Now married, except separated	27 000	20 989	9 242	10	17	223	326	308	389	10	10
Separated	564	465	282	—	2	19	27	8	20	—	—
Widowed	7 830	6 153	4 081	1	—	91	121	94	315	1	1
Divorced	5 452	4 587	2 946	—	3	119	164	107	259	—	—

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Vigo County			Totals for split tracts/ 8NA's in Vigo County	Terre Haute city, Vigo County		
	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 109	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 109 (pt.)
AGE							
All persons	6 029	5 916	5 415	872	713	713	872
Under 5 years	460	452	406	—	56	65	—
5 to 9 years	426	424	386	—	67	66	—
10 to 14 years	426	420	368	—	72	66	—
15 to 19 years	567	560	519	3	62	43	3
20 to 24 years	690	684	644	85	47	52	85
25 to 34 years	1 186	1 175	1 091	384	104	113	384
35 to 44 years	866	849	781	302	85	72	302
45 to 54 years	454	447	389	79	69	59	79
55 to 64 years	358	349	313	17	60	68	17
65 to 74 years	332	306	283	2	49	60	2
75 to 84 years	192	180	169	—	29	34	—
85 years and over	72	70	66	—	13	15	—
3 and 4 years	184	182	157	—	15	24	—
16 years and over	4 648	4 554	4 197	872	511	507	872
18 years and over	4 499	4 407	4 067	872	486	494	872
21 years and over	4 005	3 915	3 597	864	448	467	864
60 years and over	763	714	661	7	115	136	7
62 years and over	701	654	606	6	105	123	6
Median	29.0	28.8	28.9	34.1	31.5	30.6	34.1
Female	2 750	2 685	2 452	—	395	398	—
Under 5 years	235	232	207	—	30	34	—
5 to 9 years	224	223	206	—	41	39	—
10 to 14 years	211	206	186	—	35	36	—
15 to 19 years	306	303	287	—	36	21	—
20 to 24 years	313	310	288	—	26	28	—
25 to 34 years	412	406	364	—	54	59	—
35 to 44 years	280	272	241	—	44	38	—
45 to 54 years	202	199	176	—	39	35	—
55 to 64 years	187	179	163	—	31	35	—
65 to 74 years	199	182	171	—	30	38	—
75 to 84 years	124	117	110	—	17	24	—
85 years and over	57	56	53	—	12	11	—
3 and 4 years	88	87	74	—	7	11	—
16 years and over	2 048	1 993	1 824	—	284	284	—
18 years and over	1 978	1 924	1 760	—	268	277	—
21 years and over	1 697	1 644	1 493	—	248	265	—
60 years and over	479	446	416	—	73	87	—
62 years and over	438	407	380	—	66	80	—
Median	27.0	26.6	26.3	—	31.9	31.6	—
Male	3 279	3 231	2 963	872	318	315	872
Median age	29.9	29.8	30.0	34.1	31.2	29.1	34.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	6 029	5 916	5 415	872	713	713	872
In households	4 682	4 573	4 102	—	713	701	—
Householder	1 850	1 801	1 619	—	272	248	—
Family householder	1 133	1 100	978	—	181	176	—
Nonfamily householder	717	701	641	—	91	72	—
Living alone	599	583	534	—	80	65	—
Spouse	561	545	463	—	91	90	—
Child	1 726	1 697	1 521	—	277	269	—
Other relatives	300	288	274	—	44	75	—
Nonrelatives	245	242	225	—	29	19	—
Institutionalized persons	962	958	933	872	—	12	872
Other persons in group quarters	385	385	380	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.51	2.52	2.51	—	2.65	2.83	—
Persons per family	3.24	3.26	3.26	—	3.30	3.46	—
Persons 65 years and over	596	556	518	2	91	109	2
In households	557	518	481	—	91	97	—
Householder	420	393	368	—	75	72	—
Nonfamily householder	223	211	203	—	47	35	—
Living alone	216	204	197	—	45	34	—
Spouse	91	83	74	—	12	13	—
Other relatives	36	32	29	—	3	10	—
Nonrelatives	10	10	10	—	1	2	—
Institutionalized persons	37	36	35	2	—	12	2
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	1 133	1 100	978	—	181	176	—
With own children under 18 years	630	620	550	—	99	84	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 315	1 297	1 166	—	198	174	—
Married-couple families	608	590	495	—	96	96	—
With own children under 18 years	299	295	236	—	45	42	—
Number of own children under 18 years	635	628	520	—	100	92	—
Female householder, no husband present	452	437	416	—	75	66	—
With own children under 18 years	294	288	279	—	47	37	—
Number of own children under 18 years	617	607	587	—	89	69	—
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	2 637	2 596	2 402	872	229	227	872
Never married	1 219	1 208	1 143	395	74	86	395
Now married, except separated	872	852	746	192	110	106	192
Separated	203	202	198	164	9	4	164
Widowed	63	61	59	13	7	9	13
Divorced	280	273	256	108	29	22	108
Females 15 years and over	2 080	2 024	1 853	—	289	289	—
Never married	861	848	789	—	83	85	—
Now married, except separated	587	569	488	—	95	95	—
Separated	71	69	67	—	14	11	—
Widowed	287	270	254	—	49	54	—
Divorced	274	268	255	—	48	44	—

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
AGE			
All persons	1 176	1 161	658
Under 5 years	77	77	42
5 to 9 years	64	63	21
10 to 14 years	53	52	12
15 to 19 years	89	87	43
20 to 24 years	252	252	202
25 to 34 years	304	301	231
35 to 44 years	151	150	52
45 to 54 years	98	97	33
55 to 64 years	65	60	16
65 to 74 years	13	13	3
75 to 84 years	10	9	2
85 years and over	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	30	30	14
16 years and over	967	954	579
18 years and over	942	929	570
21 years and over	850	839	512
60 years and over	48	43	11
62 years and over	32	27	6
Median	26.0	25.9	25.2
Female	554	543	292
Under 5 years	33	33	19
5 to 9 years	35	34	12
10 to 14 years	29	29	9
15 to 19 years	34	32	16
20 to 24 years	108	108	86
25 to 34 years	139	138	100
35 to 44 years	78	77	22
45 to 54 years	51	50	18
55 to 64 years	36	32	9
65 to 74 years	4	4	—
75 to 84 years	7	6	1
85 years and over	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	12	12	4
16 years and over	449	439	251
18 years and over	441	431	248
21 years and over	405	397	226
60 years and over	26	21	5
62 years and over	19	14	2
Median	27.0	26.9	25.2
Male	622	618	366
Median age	25.4	25.4	25.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 176	1 161	658
In households	1 048	1 033	552
Householder	402	399	255
Family householder	209	209	102
Nonfamily householder	193	190	153
Living alone	129	126	95
Spouse	236	230	100
Child	253	248	87
Other relatives	56	56	26
Nonrelatives	101	100	84
Institutionalized persons	21	21	20
Other persons in group quarters	107	107	86
Persons per household	2.36	2.37	2.05
Persons per family	3.21	3.21	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	23	22	5
In households	22	21	5
Householder	11	10	4
Nonfamily householder	3	2	2
Living alone	3	2	2
Spouse	2	2	—
Other relatives	9	9	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	209	209	102
With own children under 18 years	117	117	52
Number of own children under 18 years	212	210	77
Married-couple families	190	190	87
With own children under 18 years	112	112	48
Number of own children under 18 years	199	197	68
Female householder, no husband present	8	8	8
With own children under 18 years	4	4	4
Number of own children under 18 years	9	9	9
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	525	522	331
Never married	286	284	215
Now married, except separated	224	224	106
Separated	4	4	4
Widowed	2	2	2
Divorced	9	8	4
Females 15 years and over	457	447	252
Never married	171	169	121
Now married, except separated	254	248	115
Separated	3	3	2
Widowed	16	14	5
Divorced	13	13	9

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
AGE			
All persons	1 063	997	755
Under 5 years.....	70	61	40
5 to 9 years.....	56	47	25
10 to 14 years.....	55	52	27
15 to 19 years.....	78	75	42
20 to 24 years.....	120	116	85
25 to 34 years.....	270	260	230
35 to 44 years.....	227	217	179
45 to 54 years.....	86	77	55
55 to 64 years.....	44	40	29
65 to 74 years.....	32	30	22
75 to 84 years.....	20	17	14
85 years and aver	5	5	5
3 and 4 years.....	34	30	20
16 years and aver	871	826	660
18 years and aver	843	800	650
21 years and aver	773	732	597
60 years and aver	76	69	55
62 years and aver	69	64	52
Median	30.9	30.9	32.1
Female.....	354	319	195
Under 5 years.....	37	34	20
5 to 9 years.....	28	24	13
10 to 14 years.....	23	22	13
15 to 19 years.....	35	33	20
20 to 24 years.....	46	45	34
25 to 34 years.....	62	56	36
35 to 44 years.....	44	39	15
45 to 54 years.....	27	20	10
55 to 64 years.....	15	13	9
65 to 74 years.....	18	17	12
75 to 84 years.....	16	13	10
85 years and aver	3	3	3
3 and 4 years.....	18	17	11
16 years and aver	262	235	147
18 years and aver	248	223	142
21 years and aver	215	191	115
60 years and aver	46	40	32
62 years and aver	43	39	31
Median	26.1	25.3	23.9
Male.....	709	678	560
Median age	32.2	32.4	33.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 063	997	755
In households	607	542	312
Householder	183	163	104
Family householder	117	105	55
Nonfamily householder	66	58	49
Living alone	54	46	40
Spouse	118	103	52
Child.....	225	200	105
Other relatives	35	31	17
Nonrelatives	46	45	34
Institutionalized persons	389	388	384
Other persons in group quarters	67	67	59
Persons per household	2.70	2.69	2.49
Persons per family	3.40	3.33	3.44
Persons 65 years and over	57	52	41
In households	49	45	34
Householder	31	28	22
Nonfamily householder	21	19	16
Living alone	21	19	16
Spouse	10	10	8
Other relatives	8	7	4
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	8	7	7
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	117	105	55
With own children under 18 years.....	74	64	32
Number of own children under 18 years	193	170	90
Married-couple families	86	76	36
With own children under 18 years.....	54	46	21
Number of own children under 18 years	141	127	58
Female householder, no husband present	25	23	16
With own children under 18 years.....	16	14	9
Number of own children under 18 years	39	33	24
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	616	598	514
Never married.....	257	252	214
Now married, except separated	197	185	142
Separated	72	71	71
Widowed	11	11	10
Divorced	79	79	77
Females 15 years and over	266	239	149
Never married.....	85	82	60
Now married, except separated	121	105	52
Separated	7	6	5
Widowed	31	25	18
Divorced	22	21	14

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
AGE			
All persons	122 286	97 818	50 505
Under 5 years	7 645	5 985	3 108
5 to 9 years	8 257	6 424	3 030
10 to 14 years	8 075	6 251	2 724
15 to 19 years	10 210	8 453	4 910
20 to 24 years	10 771	9 340	5 879
25 to 34 years	18 338	14 661	7 489
35 to 44 years	16 810	13 506	6 076
45 to 54 years	11 758	9 250	4 021
55 to 64 years	10 961	8 609	4 159
65 to 74 years	10 911	8 674	4 867
75 to 84 years	6 351	4 979	3 061
85 years and over	2 199	1 686	1 181
3 and 4 years	3 117	2 439	1 248
16 years and over	96 740	77 933	41 131
18 years and over	93 563	75 486	40 049
21 years and over	85 330	68 213	34 983
60 years and over	25 263	19 937	11 370
62 years and over	22 966	18 140	10 482
Median	33.9	33.6	32.5
Female	63 163	50 435	26 346
Under 5 years	3 717	2 879	1 513
5 to 9 years	4 031	3 176	1 498
10 to 14 years	3 930	3 044	1 315
15 to 19 years	4 740	3 926	2 269
20 to 24 years	4 950	4 244	2 628
25 to 34 years	9 182	7 314	3 691
35 to 44 years	8 404	6 738	3 001
45 to 54 years	6 069	4 743	2 040
55 to 64 years	5 904	4 663	2 357
65 to 74 years	6 362	5 076	2 975
75 to 84 years	4 229	3 337	2 132
85 years and over	1 645	1 295	927
3 and 4 years	1 493	1 167	590
16 years and over	50 770	40 767	21 766
18 years and over	49 277	39 629	21 248
21 years and over	45 496	36 301	18 972
60 years and over	15 405	12 238	7 330
62 years and over	14 155	11 264	6 829
Median	36.1	35.8	35.7
Male	59 123	47 383	24 159
Median age	31.7	31.2	29.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	122 286	97 818	50 505
In households	115 140	90 995	44 605
Householder	46 641	37 347	19 440
Family householder	32 004	25 130	11 844
Nonfamily householder	14 637	12 217	7 596
Living alone	12 727	10 503	6 506
Spouse	26 135	20 282	8 868
Child	34 803	27 018	12 505
Other relatives	3 623	2 911	1 640
Nonrelatives	3 938	3 437	2 152
Institutionalized persons	2 567	2 252	1 743
Other persons in group quarters	4 579	4 571	4 157
Persons per household	2.47	2.44	2.30
Persons per family	3.02	3.01	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	19 461	15 339	9 109
In households	18 046	14 186	8 318
Householder	12 878	10 120	6 109
Nonfamily householder	6 604	5 221	3 460
Living alone	6 445	5 090	3 370
Spouse	4 203	3 273	1 741
Other relatives	819	677	402
Nonrelatives	146	116	66
Institutionalized persons	1 397	1 135	778
Other persons in group quarters	18	18	13
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	32 004	25 130	11 844
With own children under 18 years	14 888	11 653	5 426
Number of own children under 18 years	26 568	20 608	9 585
Married-couple families	26 149	20 292	8 860
With own children under 18 years	11 659	8 956	3 768
Number of own children under 18 years	21 416	16 336	6 923
Female householder, no husband present	4 574	3 781	2 437
With own children under 18 years	2 552	2 140	1 390
Number of own children under 18 years	4 142	3 446	2 270
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	46 824	37 822	19 623
Never married	13 698	11 757	7 260
Now married, except separated	27 221	21 194	9 444
Separated	518	440	302
Widowed	1 325	1 044	632
Divorced	4 062	3 387	1 985
Females 15 years and over	51 485	41 336	22 020
Never married	10 756	9 240	5 531
Now married, except separated	26 924	20 924	9 208
Separated	562	464	282
Widowed	7 806	6 135	4 066
Divorced	5 437	4 573	2 933

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA		Vigo County		Clay County						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Vigo County			
	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Clay County	Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 406	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 106
RACE														
All persons	130 812	24 705	106 107	57 483	4 758	6 243	3 087	3 672	3 348	3 597	4 534	5 416	7 620	4 609
White	122 933	24 322	98 611	50 947	4 722	6 157	3 061	3 660	3 339	3 583	4 405	5 245	7 161	4 466
Black	113	113	3 916	5 415	10	80	11	4	6	9	51	107	111	69
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	338	36	297	239	10	2	10	4	2	8	5	12	7	6
American Indian	325	36	289	231	10	2	10	4	2	8	5	12	7	6
Eskimo	5	5	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	172	15	161	658	2	2	5	2	1	3	65	45	27	57
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 159	15	1 144	648	2	2	5	2	1	3	65	45	27	57
Asian	302	3	302	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	13	—	16
Chinese	128	3	125	50	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	8
Japanese	104	4	100	51	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	13	7	12
Asian Indian	238	6	238	84	2	—	2	1	—	1	4	2	3	13
Korean	122	—	116	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	5
Vietnamese	49	—	49	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	—
Cambodian	3	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pinong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	16	2	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	197	—	195	150	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	5	1	1
Other	17	—	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	10	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	336	14	322	224	5	2	—	6	—	1	8	7	14	11
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	130 812	24 705	106 107	57 483	4 758	6 243	3 087	3 672	3 348	3 597	4 534	5 416	7 620	4 609
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 043	66	997	755	17	20	7	9	6	7	28	23	35	23
Mexican	432	23	409	289	8	6	5	1	1	2	9	10	17	18
Puerto Rican	91	6	85	60	1	1	—	—	1	3	4	1	—	—
Cuban	209	6	203	193	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	2
Other Hispanic	331	31	300	213	8	7	2	8	4	2	12	12	14	3
Not of Hispanic origin	129 749	24 639	105 110	56 728	4 741	6 223	3 080	3 663	3 342	3 590	4 506	5 393	7 585	4 586
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	130 812	24 705	106 107	57 483	4 758	6 243	3 087	3 672	3 348	3 597	4 534	5 416	7 620	4 609
White	122 933	24 522	98 411	50 947	4 722	6 157	3 061	3 660	3 339	3 583	4 405	5 245	7 161	4 466
Hispanic origin	647	54	593	442	15	18	7	3	6	5	23	16	19	14
Not of Hispanic origin	122 286	24 468	97 818	50 505	4 707	6 139	3 054	3 657	3 333	3 578	4 382	5 229	7 442	4 452
Black	6 029	113	5 916	5 415	19	80	11	—	2	1	51	107	111	69
Hispanic origin	124	—	124	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5 905	113	5 792	5 295	19	80	11	—	2	1	51	106	108	69
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	338	41	297	239	10	2	10	4	6	9	5	12	7	6
Hispanic origin	21	—	20	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	317	40	277	220	10	2	5	2	6	8	5	12	7	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 176	15	1 161	658	2	2	5	2	1	3	65	45	27	57
Hispanic origin	6	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 170	15	1 155	654	2	2	5	2	1	3	65	44	27	57
Other race	336	14	322	224	5	2	—	6	—	1	8	7	14	11
Hispanic origin	265	11	254	170	2	2	—	6	—	—	5	5	13	9
Not of Hispanic origin	71	3	68	54	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Terre Haute city, Vigo County												
Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Vigo County—Con.		Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
RACE														
All persons		10 143	5 299	2 041	408	3 747	2 707	3 540	2 123	2 654	2 356	4 141	3 005	3 163
White		9 868	5 066	1 045	354	3 298	2 433	3 181	1 384	2 189	1 610	3 373	2 881	3 070
Black		93	96	872	41	348	230	316	713	383	15	370	99	78
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		10	8	39	6	5	21	14	11	29	15	27	9	5
American Indian		10	8	38	6	3	21	14	11	29	15	22	9	5
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		151	104	20	—	69	22	16	11	37	9	343	15	6
Asian		151	104	17	—	67	20	16	11	37	9	341	15	6
Chinese		24	31	1	—	21	3	5	—	20	6	113	7	2
Filipino		34	12	—	—	5	5	3	—	—	—	5	1	—
Japanese		4	4	1	—	21	1	—	—	2	2	11	2	1
Asian Indian		55	38	4	—	8	9	1	—	5	2	43	1	—
Korean		7	5	—	—	9	1	1	8	1	1	44	3	2
Vietnamese		4	4	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	3	3	2
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		22	8	11	—	2	1	2	2	9	—	112	1	—
Hawaiian		—	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Samoan		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		21	25	65	7	27	1	13	4	16	9	28	1	4
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		10 143	5 299	2 041	408	3 747	2 707	3 540	2 123	2 654	2 356	4 141	3 005	3 163
Hispanic origin (of any race)		36	65	376	8	52	16	26	8	25	20	47	12	10
Mexican		20	28	108	3	20	12	14	4	13	11	22	8	5
Puerto Rican		7	1	30	1	6	1	1	—	4	2	—	—	—
Cuban		—	—	175	3	1	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		9	30	63	1	25	2	11	4	7	2	23	4	—
Not of Hispanic origin		10 107	5 234	1 665	400	3 695	2 691	3 514	2 115	2 629	2 336	4 094	2 993	3 153
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		10 143	5 299	2 041	408	3 747	2 707	3 540	2 123	2 654	2 356	4 141	3 005	3 163
White		9 868	5 066	1 045	354	3 298	2 433	3 181	1 384	2 189	1 610	3 373	2 881	3 070
Hispanic origin		20	42	203	3	23	15	21	6	10	10	29	9	6
Not of Hispanic origin		9 848	5 024	842	351	3 275	2 418	3 160	1 378	2 179	1 600	3 344	2 872	3 064
Black		93	96	872	41	348	230	316	713	383	15	370	99	78
Hispanic origin		—	—	103	—	2	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		93	96	769	41	346	230	316	713	380	709	370	98	78
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		10	8	39	6	5	21	14	11	29	15	27	9	5
Hispanic origin		—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		10	7	35	6	4	21	14	11	25	15	22	8	5
Asian or Pacific Islander		151	104	20	—	69	22	16	11	37	9	343	15	6
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		151	104	19	—	69	22	16	11	37	9	343	15	6
Other race		21	25	65	7	27	1	13	4	16	9	28	1	4
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5	3	—	2	1	—	8	2	8	3	15	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
RACE		3 131 2 997 118	2 724 2 434 276	2 022 1 992 24	3 318 3 184 98	3 512 3 398 89	3 105 3 044 34	4 092 3 749 313	2 913 2 691 189	1 686 1 575 102	570 549 3	53 53 —	30 30 30	344 338 6
All persons														
White														
Black														
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														
American Indian														
Eskimo														
Aleut														
Asian or Pacific Islander														
Asian														
Chinese														
Filipino														
Japanese														
Asian Indian														
Korean														
Vietnamese														
Cambodian														
Hmong														
Laotian														
Thai														
Other Asian														
Pacific Islander														
Hawaiian														
Samoan														
Guamanian														
Other Pacific Islander														
Other race														
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons														
Hispanic origin (of any race)														
Mexican														
Puerto Rican														
Cuban														
Other Hispanic														
Not of Hispanic origin														
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons														
White														
Black														
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin														
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin														
Asian or Pacific Islander														
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin														
Other race														
Hispanic origin														
Not of Hispanic origin														

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Vigo County												
		Terre Haute city, Vigo County— Con.												
		Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110
RACE														
All persons		98	2 041	1 429	4 846	7 567	4 293	4 249	2 917	4 579	9 799	5 201	—	3 744
White		95	1 045	1 361	4 696	7 408	4 257	4 227	2 905	4 436	9 530	4 971	—	3 673
Black		—	872	17	104	111	4	3	2	69	87	96	—	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	39	—	12	7	1	4	5	6	10	8	—	5
American Indian		—	38	—	12	7	1	4	5	6	10	8	—	5
Eskimo		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		3	20	47	28	27	23	13	5	57	151	101	—	51
Asian		3	17	47	27	27	22	12	3	56	151	101	—	50
Chinese		—	1	20	7	—	3	7	—	16	34	31	—	7
Filipino		—	1	5	5	1	3	—	—	8	34	12	—	1
Japanese		—	1	11	9	7	6	2	1	12	4	4	—	34
Asian Indian		—	4	—	—	3	7	1	—	13	55	38	—	6
Korean		—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	5	7	5	—	—
Vietnamese		3	—	4	3	7	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	11	7	2	1	1	—	2	1	22	8	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	3	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Howaiian		—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamonian		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		—	65	4	6	14	8	2	—	11	21	25	—	7
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		98	2 041	1 429	4 846	7 567	4 293	4 249	2 917	4 579	9 799	5 201	—	3 744
Hispanic origin (of any race)		—	376	11	21	35	16	4	12	23	36	65	—	19
Mexican		—	108	—	9	17	6	4	11	18	20	28	—	7
Puerto Rican		—	30	4	1	4	4	—	—	—	7	6	—	3
Cuban		—	175	3	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Other Hispanic		—	63	4	11	14	6	—	1	3	9	30	—	9
Not of Hispanic origin		98	1 665	1 418	4 825	7 532	4 277	4 245	2 905	4 556	9 763	5 136	—	3 725
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		98	2 041	1 429	4 846	7 567	4 293	4 249	2 917	4 579	9 799	5 201	—	3 744
White		95	1 045	1 361	4 696	7 408	4 257	4 227	2 905	4 436	9 530	4 971	—	3 673
Hispanic origin		—	203	7	14	19	9	2	12	14	20	42	—	12
Not of Hispanic origin		95	842	1 354	4 682	7 389	4 248	4 225	2 893	4 422	9 510	4 929	—	3 661
Black		—	872	17	104	111	4	3	2	69	87	96	—	8
Hispanic origin		—	103	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	769	17	103	108	4	3	2	69	87	96	—	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	39	—	12	7	1	4	5	6	10	8	—	5
Hispanic origin		—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	35	—	12	7	1	4	5	6	10	8	—	5
Asian or Pacific Islander		3	20	47	28	27	23	13	5	57	151	101	—	51
Hispanic origin		—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		3	19	47	27	27	22	13	5	57	151	101	—	51
Other race		—	65	4	6	14	8	2	—	11	21	25	—	7
Hispanic origin		—	65	4	5	13	6	2	—	9	16	22	—	7
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	5	3	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Vigo County		Clay County							
	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Clay County	Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 406
All housing units	54 809	10 606	44 203	24 077	2 235	2 510	1 141	1 495	1 479	1 746
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	49 186	9 382	39 804	21 488	2 028	2 305	1 054	1 358	1 249	1 388
Owner-occupied housing units.....	35 008	7 440	27 568	13 347	1 279	1 823	932	1 181	1 058	1 167
Percent of occupied housing units.....	71.2	79.3	69.3	62.1	63.1	79.1	88.4	87.0	84.7	84.1
White.....	33 897	7 381	26 516	12 520	1 268	1 790	927	1 178	1 056	1 162
Black.....	896	41	855	751	7	31	2	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	68	14	54	35	3	2	2	2	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	126	2	124	33	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other race.....	21	2	19	8	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	93	14	79	43	4	1	3	—	3	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	33 827	7 369	26 458	12 486	1 265	1 789	924	1 178	1 053	1 160
Renter-occupied housing units.....	14 178	1 942	12 236	8 141	749	482	122	177	191	221
White.....	12 868	1 930	10 938	6 993	744	478	122	177	190	219
Black.....	954	8	946	868	4	4	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	44	3	41	35	1	—	—	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	276	1	275	222	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other race.....	36	—	36	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	90	6	84	61	3	2	—	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	12 814	1 925	10 889	6 954	741	476	122	177	190	219
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	5 623	1 224	4 399	2 589	207	205	87	137	230	358
For sale only.....	632	113	519	297	29	32	9	14	10	19
For rent.....	1 578	134	1 444	936	38	45	9	17	7	18
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	552	68	484	263	24	10	12	4	4	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	579	316	263	51	7	11	12	43	113	130
For migrant workers.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant.....	2 280	592	1 688	1 042	109	107	45	59	96	176
Boarded up.....	146	18	128	85	4	3	1	1	1	8
ROOMS										
1 room.....	447	64	383	285	12	27	2	3	6	14
2 rooms.....	1 744	215	1 529	1 072	115	22	9	14	23	32
3 rooms.....	4 836	670	4 166	2 905	277	118	41	38	73	123
4 rooms.....	11 294	2 279	9 015	4 715	528	567	195	342	283	364
5 rooms.....	14 833	2 927	11 906	6 787	548	890	291	406	339	453
6 rooms.....	10 423	2 212	8 211	4 192	381	490	296	320	338	387
7 rooms.....	5 620	1 183	4 437	2 060	188	227	140	213	220	195
8 or more rooms.....	5 612	1 056	4 556	2 061	186	169	167	159	197	178
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.8	4.4	5.2	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	39 837	8 257	31 580	17 158	1 487	2 083	954	1 209	1 192	1 332
1, attached.....	638	42	596	371	8	15	10	5	3	1
2.....	2 010	257	1 753	1 417	136	96	4	14	2	5
3 or 4.....	3 053	163	2 890	2 116	98	33	1	6	1	24
5 to 9.....	1 925	68	1 857	973	43	12	2	1	1	9
10 to 19.....	722	44	678	396	14	14	—	3	12	1
20 to 49.....	322	139	183	177	117	22	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	1 213	104	1 109	976	104	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	4 523	1 379	3 144	213	201	211	162	250	237	318
Other.....	566	153	413	280	27	24	8	7	31	56
Occupied housing units.....	49 186	9 382	39 804	21 488	2 028	2 305	1 054	1 358	1 249	1 388
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	13 538	2 254	11 284	7 196	692	565	153	262	273	309
2 persons.....	15 980	3 038	12 942	6 772	603	748	312	462	418	495
3 persons.....	8 326	1 654	6 672	3 405	309	411	225	247	226	236
4 persons.....	7 166	1 489	5 677	2 507	252	353	232	245	196	211
5 persons.....	2 226	666	2 260	1 070	125	155	99	100	94	93
6 or more persons.....	1 250	281	969	538	47	73	33	42	42	44
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.19	2.30	2.17	2.02	2.03	2.29	2.78	2.40	2.34	2.28
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.35	2.28	2.12	2.25	2.29	2.76	2.44	2.34	2.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.84	2.01	1.81	1.80	1.50	2.25	2.92	2.10	2.37	2.44
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	48 233	9 196	39 037	21 019	1 985	2 255	1 039	1 332	1 220	1 365
1.01 to 1.50.....	793	156	637	380	34	41	13	22	24	22
1.51 or more.....	160	30	130	89	9	9	2	4	5	1
Mean.....	.46	.47	.46	.45	.47	.49	.50	.48	.46	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	27 168	5 088	22 080	11 996	1 017	1 544	555	809	498	665
Less than \$20,000.....	4 687	988	3 699	2 770	273	303	100	88	78	146
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	9 290	1 964	7 326	4 981	413	729	151	250	184	237
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	6 492	1 167	5 325	2 656	197	318	149	213	130	160
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	3 577	624	2 953	965	87	132	102	149	72	82
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1 567	230	1 337	344	34	38	37	71	24	26
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1 099	96	1 003	198	11	17	13	34	10	11
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	284	18	266	46	2	7	3	4	—	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	86	—	86	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	30	1	29	8	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	56	—	56	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	39 100	35 500	40 000	32 300	29 800	32 400	42 800	45 900	37 900	36 100
Mean (dollars).....	47 000	40 700	48 400	37 800	35 200	36 900	46 300	50 200	42 300	40 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	13 618	1 758	11 860	8 029	733	472	93	151	128	181
Median contract rent (dollars).....	230	197	235	223	188	218	208	218	177	164
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	240	199	246	229	195	212	212	221	187	167
With meals included in rent.....	103	3	100	95	3	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	531	133	542	550	133	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	12 523	1 532	10 991	7 494	677	425	74	112	96	148
No cash rent.....	992	223	769	440	53	47	19	39	32	33

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Vigo County							Terre Haute city, Vigo County		
	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3
All housing units	1 875	1 807	3 145	2 165	4 388	2 423	12	241	3	1 383
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 797	1 669	2 979	1 911	3 928	2 175	11	209	3	1 146
Owner-occupied housing units	1 523	1 463	2 275	1 274	3 024	1 394	1	8	1	506
Percent of occupied housing units	84.8	87.7	76.4	66.7	77.0	64.1	9.1	3.8	33.3	44.2
White	1 487	1 417	2 239	1 253	2 973	1 365	1	8	1	487
Black	13	34	26	14	18	5	—	—	—	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	6	4	4	30	18	—	—	—	1
Other race	3	2	3	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	7	6	4	3	8	—	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 484	1 413	2 237	1 251	2 970	1 359	1	8	1	486
Renter-occupied housing units	274	206	704	637	904	781	10	201	2	640
White	264	199	681	601	870	732	10	182	2	553
Black	7	5	17	15	18	23	—	15	—	74
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	4	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	1	4	15	13	20	—	—	—	9
Other race	1	—	1	5	1	5	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	—	4	6	1	8	—	—	—	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	260	199	678	600	870	729	10	182	2	547
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	78	138	166	254	460	248	1	32	—	237
For sale only	16	16	24	36	57	23	—	—	—	17
For rent	12	20	69	100	118	73	—	13	—	87
Rented or sold, not occupied	17	47	23	22	24	38	—	—	—	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	3	7	34	96	26	1	—	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	28	51	43	62	165	88	—	19	—	122
Boarded up	2	7	1	2	5	—	—	8	—	14
ROOMS										
1 room	4	3	20	23	21	14	—	21	—	41
2 rooms	28	39	107	101	96	88	—	38	—	82
3 rooms	117	86	162	188	368	198	—	120	—	254
4 rooms	222	307	646	526	768	689	1	32	1	269
5 rooms	346	483	809	506	1 083	535	4	10	1	349
6 rooms	375	374	736	391	881	419	2	6	—	204
7 rooms	336	253	400	205	563	221	1	4	—	97
8 or more rooms	447	262	265	225	608	259	4	10	1	87
Median, all housing units	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.4	4.9	6.0	3.0	5.0	4.6
Mean, all housing units	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.2	6.4	3.3	6.3	4.7
Median, occupied housing units	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.0	6.0	3.0	5.0	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.7	4.0	6.0	8.5+	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	6.5	2.9	4.5	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 642	1 459	2 289	1 232	3 171	1 313	12	15	1	806
1, attached	16	13	26	36	100	22	—	2	—	29
2	11	22	133	46	87	17	—	13	1	187
3 or 4	50	33	189	91	251	186	—	54	—	233
5 to 9	25	—	71	342	109	345	—	34	—	110
10 to 19	13	1	24	74	53	120	—	13	—	8
20 to 49	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—
50 or more	94	—	—	—	231	—	—	103	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	4	271	397	321	345	406	—	5	1	9
Other	17	8	16	23	37	14	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 797	1 669	2 979	1 911	3 928	2 175	11	209	3	1 146
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	425	290	663	542	903	645	1	163	—	405
2 persons	639	521	1 037	661	1 417	740	2	27	2	338
3 persons	311	334	551	311	687	325	4	12	1	171
4 persons	262	350	508	268	615	310	1	4	—	128
5 persons	122	131	163	92	217	112	3	—	—	67
6 or more persons	38	43	57	37	89	43	—	3	—	37
Median, occupied housing units	2.24	2.57	2.30	2.13	2.25	2.10	3.13	1.50-	2.25	2.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.32	2.66	2.42	2.29	2.37	2.31	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.04
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50-	2.03	1.81	1.70	1.76	1.65	3.25	1.50-	2.50	1.96
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 788	1 645	2 943	1 889	3 883	2 151	11	205	3	1 090
1.01 to 1.50	6	20	31	14	41	20	—	3	—	42
1.51 or more	3	4	5	8	4	4	—	1	—	14
Mean .....	.40	.48	.47	.45	.44	.45	.51	.45	.37	.50
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 378	942	1 774	861	2 205	992	1	5	—	460
Less than \$20,000	21	92	98	58	93	28	—	3	—	195
\$20,000 to \$39,999	206	239	443	202	387	217	1	1	—	206
\$40,000 to \$59,999	314	224	718	223	587	256	—	—	—	51
\$60,000 to \$79,999	266	175	374	175	505	250	—	1	—	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	223	107	95	103	256	145	—	—	—	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	230	68	36	76	232	62	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	68	27	8	15	85	16	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	29	7	—	1	33	10	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	7	2	1	1	10	2	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	14	1	1	7	17	6	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars)	70 600	51 400	48 800	54 600	61 100	59 600	37 500	17 500	—	22 200
Mean (dollars)	83 200	59 800	51 300	63 600	72 500	66 200	37 500	31 500	—	25 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	261	170	681	617	829	763	8	200	2	633
Median contract rent (dollars)	250	228	249	319	314	347	437	178	188	206
Mean contract rent (dollars)	279	232	252	337	342	352	449	191	187	212
With meals included in rent	1	—	—	—	80	1	—	2	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 250	—	—	—	623	337	—	113	—	137
No meals included in rent	237	134	633	578	697	734	8	191	1	608
No cash rent	23	36	48	39	52	28	—	7	1	24

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.								
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
All housing units.....	1 555	962	1 369	1 043	2 341	1 279	1 390	1 561	1 199
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 355	822	1 112	886	2 047	1 170	1 280	1 403	1 093
Owner-occupied housing units.....	952	495	460	582	390	723	1 124	814	806
Percent of occupied housing units.....	70.3	60.2	41.4	65.7	19.1	61.8	87.8	58.0	73.7
White.....	870	321	402	405	378	718	1 094	785	727
Black.....	75	170	54	172	9	1	26	27	77
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	2	2	4	—	3	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	2	1	—	2	—	2	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	4	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	867	320	401	404	376	717	1 092	783	726
Renter-occupied housing units.....	403	327	652	304	1 657	447	156	589	287
White.....	359	223	539	224	1 280	398	153	553	253
Black.....	37	102	90	76	186	41	3	32	33
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	5	—	8	2	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	16	3	174	6	—	1	—
Other race.....	4	1	2	1	9	—	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4	3	7	3	11	3	1	4	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	358	221	535	223	1 275	396	152	550	252
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	200	140	257	157	294	109	110	158	106
For sale only.....	22	12	26	29	16	24	19	22	21
For rent.....	38	44	136	57	179	41	56	63	18
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	23	—	28	14	13	15	7	33	28
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	—	5	2	9	—	4	1	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	115	84	62	55	77	29	24	39	35
Boarded up.....	3	13	5	5	23	—	1	2	2
ROOMS									
1 room.....	2	2	28	4	121	7	—	8	4
2 rooms.....	26	15	86	20	464	64	9	56	16
3 rooms.....	101	79	280	68	723	151	76	316	80
4 rooms.....	326	224	250	225	331	214	303	274	343
5 rooms.....	552	313	303	340	220	315	488	443	448
6 rooms.....	318	181	223	220	171	234	312	243	181
7 rooms.....	142	83	89	90	101	110	130	119	86
8 or more rooms.....	88	65	110	76	210	184	72	102	41
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.0	4.6	5.1	3.3	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8
Mean, all housing units.....	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.0	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.0	4.7	5.2	3.3	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.4	6.8	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	4.6	3.8	4.6	3.0	3.8	4.7	3.4	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 356	796	733	881	457	896	1 133	1 109	1 112
1, attached.....	27	11	20	13	32	14	80	20	13
2.....	90	78	207	60	240	102	17	81	13
3 or 4.....	38	56	243	67	719	101	37	76	13
5 to 9.....	15	—	100	9	329	43	3	44	15
10 to 19.....	—	—	46	—	133	76	1	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	43	32	38	13	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	361	—	—	187	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	18	3	1	1	1	2	66	16	19
Other.....	11	18	19	12	26	13	15	15	14
Occupied housing units.....	1 355	822	1 112	886	2 047	1 170	1 280	1 403	1 093
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	366	241	405	232	1 056	352	337	550	296
2 persons.....	389	231	305	262	542	386	473	379	361
3 persons.....	242	137	158	169	231	178	213	226	182
4 persons.....	201	114	141	120	116	165	177	150	160
5 persons.....	108	60	59	54	63	54	56	68	62
6 or more persons.....	49	39	44	49	39	35	24	30	32
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.24	2.00	2.31	1.50—	2.10	2.14	1.90	2.19
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.21	2.09	2.14	2.22	2.03	2.29	2.13	2.23	2.14
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.60	2.55	1.87	2.52	1.50—	1.72	2.22	1.50—	2.38
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 314	787	1 071	860	1 966	1 157	1 262	1 376	1 058
1.01 to 1.50.....	35	34	36	21	50	11	15	21	31
1.51 or more.....	6	1	5	5	31	2	3	6	4
Mean.....	.50	.50	.49	.49	.48	.44	.45	.45	.50
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	888	455	390	522	286	660	972	749	729
Less than \$20,000.....	417	270	187	253	53	109	118	246	340
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	424	157	158	218	120	276	350	408	328
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	41	20	36	43	58	141	368	81	53
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	6	7	5	8	37	71	109	12	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	4	—	11	34	16	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	—	—	7	23	5	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Median (dollars).....	20 700	17 600	20 600	20 600	34 100	35 500	40 800	24 700	21 200
Mean (dollars).....	21 900	20 600	23 800	23 400	40 600	42 900	43 400	26 500	23 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	394	324	643	296	1 647	444	154	585	282
Median contract rent (dollars).....	215	197	205	222	238	237	253	209	209
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	211	193	214	223	234	237	280	202	200
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	2	2	3	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	82	237	221	—	137	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	364	300	617	274	1 625	424	128	545	242
No cash rent.....	30	24	24	20	19	20	25	40	40

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 101 (pt.)
All housing units.....	832	1 528	1 696	1 354	1 869	1 350	750	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	772	1 418	1 604	1 301	1 715	1 196	673	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	608	1 134	1 305	1 050	1 152	699	397	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	78.8	80.0	81.4	80.7	67.2	58.4	59.0	—
White.....	605	1 114	1 284	1 029	1 078	683	391	—
Black.....	1	9	18	10	71	9	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	2	3	3	4	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	8	1	6	—	3	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	7	6	2	2	3	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	604	1 107	1 278	1 028	1 076	681	391	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	164	284	299	251	563	497	276	—
White.....	158	264	280	242	506	436	247	—
Black.....	5	18	14	6	54	57	24	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	3	2	—	3	2	—
Other race.....	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	3	3	3	4	1	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	157	262	278	239	502	436	246	—
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	60	110	92	53	154	154	77	—
For sale only.....	8	15	19	10	19	15	2	—
For rent.....	7	33	12	8	33	63	44	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	8	26	22	12	6	7	10	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	7	3	3	1	3	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	34	29	36	20	95	66	21	—
Boarded up.....	1	2	—	2	2	—	2	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	8	10	6	3	5	4	2	—
2 rooms.....	9	37	12	27	28	27	14	—
3 rooms.....	41	53	55	112	110	119	48	—
4 rooms.....	202	197	257	191	486	231	233	—
5 rooms.....	273	413	698	297	679	362	242	—
6 rooms.....	169	298	367	289	341	270	149	—
7 rooms.....	83	237	162	218	124	143	36	—
8 or more rooms.....	47	283	139	217	96	194	26	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.7	5.2	5.7	4.9	5.3	4.8	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.1	5.6	4.9	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.0	5.3	4.8	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	6.1	5.3	6.0	5.2	5.9	5.0	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	728	1 321	1 583	1 163	1 500	924	572	—
1, attached.....	1	22	26	7	7	30	16	—
2.....	13	49	18	8	65	146	27	—
3 or 4.....	9	58	25	30	53	166	107	—
5 to 9.....	21	39	12	19	102	66	8	—
10 to 19.....	—	24	7	13	70	2	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	3	42	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	40	—	7	4	14	1	12	—
Other.....	20	15	18	13	16	15	8	—
Occupied housing units.....	772	1 418	1 604	1 301	1 715	1 196	673	—
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	219	441	511	354	540	339	208	—
2 persons.....	262	490	615	474	570	387	213	—
3 persons.....	134	242	237	221	294	224	118	—
4 persons.....	106	151	175	157	184	162	88	—
5 persons.....	39	66	51	69	89	60	35	—
6 or more persons.....	12	28	15	26	38	24	11	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.14	2.05	1.97	2.13	2.06	2.17	2.10	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.17	2.10	1.95	2.23	2.14	2.20	1.92	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.95	1.76	2.08	1.50	1.83	2.12	2.45	—
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	762	1 410	1 596	1 293	1 682	1 184	662	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	8	6	8	5	31	11	10	—
1.51 or more.....	2	2	—	3	2	1	1	—
Mean.....	.46	.38	.40	.41	.46	.43	.48	—
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	550	1 049	1 231	953	1 056	635	365	—
Less than \$20,000.....	78	40	55	21	215	55	112	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	292	211	527	205	550	337	196	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	146	372	461	293	235	195	51	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	28	247	129	200	47	33	5	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	3	95	43	116	5	12	1	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3	70	15	69	2	2	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	10	1	24	2	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	34 400	54 200	41 000	56 100	31 100	35 800	25 400	—
Mean (dollars).....	35 500	59 600	43 900	68 400	32 900	37 900	27 200	—
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	157	278	297	238	554	490	272	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	248	263	278	239	212	231	169	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	246	269	286	259	211	229	173	—
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	187	—	137	—	—	138	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	134	260	265	219	528	475	241	—
No cash rent.....	22	18	31	19	26	13	31	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.					Remainder of Vigo County		
	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
All housing units	17	10	270	63	12	521	1 807	3 128
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	17	10	189	56	11	496	1 669	2 962
Owner-occupied housing units	13	5	105	17	1	473	1 463	2 262
Percent of occupied housing units	76.5	50.0	55.6	30.4	9.1	95.4	87.7	76.4
White	13	5	105	16	1	458	1 417	2 226
Black	—	—	—	—	—	3	34	26
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	1	—	11	6	4
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	13	5	105	16	1	456	1 413	2 224
Renter-occupied housing units	4	5	84	39	10	23	206	700
White	4	5	83	39	10	22	199	677
Black	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	4	5	83	39	10	21	199	674
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	—	—	81	7	1	25	138	166
For sale only	—	—	—	1	—	6	16	24
For rent	—	—	1	3	—	4	20	69
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	—	—	—	—	5	47	23
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	—	2	1	1	2	3	7
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant	—	—	78	2	—	8	51	43
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
ROOMS								
1 room	—	—	8	1	—	1	3	20
2 rooms	—	—	29	13	—	1	39	107
3 rooms	—	—	112	7	—	5	86	162
4 rooms	6	3	92	24	1	31	307	640
5 rooms	4	4	17	12	4	49	483	805
6 rooms	4	1	7	2	2	86	374	732
7 rooms	1	—	3	1	1	118	253	399
8 or more rooms	2	2	2	3	4	230	262	263
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.0	3.4	3.9	6.0	7.2	5.5	5.3
Median, all housing units	5.5	5.4	3.5	4.0	6.4	7.3	5.7	5.4
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.0	3.3	4.0	6.0	7.3	5.5	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	4.8	3.5	5.1	4.0	7.4	5.7	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	5.3	3.2	3.6	6.5	4.4	4.1	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	14	10	16	20	12	479	1 459	2 275
1, attached	—	—	1	—	—	9	13	26
2	1	—	1	—	—	3	22	132
3 or 4	—	—	2	29	—	20	33	189
5 to 9	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	71
10 to 19	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	24
20 to 49	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	231	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	2	—	1	4	—	—	271	395
Other	—	—	14	3	—	4	8	16
Occupied housing units	17	10	189	56	11	496	1 669	2 962
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	4	2	144	30	1	71	290	659
2 persons	4	3	40	17	2	165	521	1 033
3 persons	2	1	3	5	4	90	334	549
4 persons	2	2	1	2	1	105	350	506
5 persons	4	1	1	1	3	53	131	159
6 or more persons	1	—	—	—	—	12	43	56
Median, occupied housing units	2.75	2.50	1.50	1.50	3.13	2.63	2.57	2.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.75	2.25	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.67	2.66	2.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.50	4.00	1.50	1.50	3.25	2.08	2.03	1.81
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	15	10	189	56	11	495	1 645	2 928
1.01 to 1.50	2	—	—	—	—	1	20	29
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Mean .....	.57	.56	.37	.43	.51	.39	.48	.47
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	12	4	13	11	1	425	942	1 762
Less than \$20,000	1	1	1	—	—	—	92	97
\$20,000 to \$39,999	6	3	3	4	1	1	239	437
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	—	5	—	—	21	224	716
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2	—	2	2	—	66	175	372
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1	—	1	1	—	107	107	94
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	1	—	—	161	68	36
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	44	27	8
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	17	7	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1
Median (dollars)	35 000	22 500	44 200	43 800	37 500	104 300	51 400	48 800
Mean (dollars)	43 500	21 300	51 500	47 700	37 500	116 200	59 800	51 300
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	4	4	84	39	8	23	170	677
Median contract rent (dollars)	250	—	562	303	437	506	228	249
Mean contract rent (dollars)	294	—	628	292	449	516	232	252
With meals included in rent	—	—	80	—	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	623	—	—	1 250	—	—
No meals included in rent	4	—	4	37	8	18	134	629
No cash rent	—	4	—	2	—	4	36	48

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Vigo County—Con.							
	Troct 103	Troct 104	Troct 105	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 109 (pt.)	Troct 110
All housing units	1 612	1 749	1 239	2 155	4 118	2 360	-	1 437
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 488	1 550	1 087	1 901	3 739	2 119	-	1 305
Owner-occupied housing units	1 174	1 345	820	1 269	2 919	1 377	-	1 119
Percent of occupied housing units	78.9	86.8	75.4	66.8	78.1	65.0	-	85.7
White	1 170	1 339	818	1 248	2 868	1 349	-	1 103
Black	-	2	-	14	18	5	-	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	2	1	3	1	-	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	3	-	4	30	17	-	13
Other race	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	-	1	4	3	8	-	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 169	1 339	817	1 246	2 865	1 343	-	1 100
Renter-occupied housing units	314	205	267	632	820	742	-	186
White	314	204	267	596	787	693	-	186
Black	-	-	-	15	17	23	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	15	13	20	-	-
Other race	-	1	-	5	1	5	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	-	1	2	6	1	8	-	-
White, not of Hispanic origin	314	204	265	595	787	690	-	186
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	124	199	152	254	379	241	-	132
For sale only	11	20	12	36	57	22	-	18
For rent	25	30	42	100	117	70	-	31
Rented or sold, not occupied	19	12	21	22	24	38	-	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	13	11	12	34	94	25	-	11
For migrant workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant	56	126	65	62	87	86	-	62
Boarded up	7	6	10	2	5	-	-	5
ROOMS								
1 room	8	3	10	23	13	13	-	4
2 rooms	21	16	10	101	67	75	-	20
3 rooms	172	62	91	188	256	191	-	48
4 rooms	334	485	415	523	676	665	-	224
5 rooms	428	496	399	502	1 066	523	-	368
6 rooms	329	347	172	390	874	417	-	298
7 rooms	155	199	80	205	560	220	-	188
8 or more rooms	165	141	62	223	606	256	-	287
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.5	5.0	-	5.7
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.2	-	6.0
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.0	-	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.6	6.0	5.7	-	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	-	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	1 205	1 270	859	1 222	3 155	1 293	-	1 205
1, attached	7	6	2	36	99	22	-	5
2	3	13	9	46	86	17	-	6
3 or 4	12	3	7	91	249	157	-	13
5 to 9	-	1	10	342	109	341	-	4
10 to 19	-	6	5	74	53	117	-	2
20 to 49	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	224	439	338	321	344	402	-	197
Other	22	11	9	23	23	11	-	6
Occupied housing units	1 488	1 550	1 087	1 901	3 739	2 119	-	1 305
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	392	281	266	540	759	615	-	215
2 persons	459	496	320	658	1 377	723	-	418
3 persons	251	316	184	310	684	320	-	229
4 persons	251	310	190	266	614	308	-	270
5 persons	103	109	82	91	216	111	-	135
6 or more persons	32	38	45	36	89	42	-	38
Median, occupied housing units	2.27	2.50	2.37	2.12	2.31	2.11	-	2.59
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.43	2.48	2.35	2.29	2.41	2.31	-	2.65
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50	2.62	2.43	1.69	1.86	1.68	-	2.32
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 462	1 497	1 042	1 879	3 694	2 095	-	1 281
1.01 to 1.50	25	44	40	14	41	20	-	23
1.51 or more	1	9	5	8	4	4	-	1
Mean .....	.47	.51	.54	.45	.44	.45	-	.47
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	818	851	606	857	2 192	981	-	650
Less than \$20,000	135	132	255	57	92	28	-	41
\$20,000 to \$39,999	262	232	279	199	384	213	-	99
\$40,000 to \$59,999	169	227	59	223	582	252	-	196
\$60,000 to \$79,999	111	186	10	175	503	248	-	142
\$80,000 to \$99,999	60	47	3	103	255	144	-	73
\$100,000 to \$149,999	71	24	-	76	231	62	-	76
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	2	-	15	85	16	-	15
\$200,000 to \$249,999	-	1	-	1	33	10	-	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	2
\$300,000 or more	1	-	-	7	17	6	-	3
Median (dollars)	41 100	45 000	22 400	54 700	61 100	59 800	-	58 900
Mean (dollars)	50 600	47 700	24 900	63 800	72 600	66 400	-	67 900
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	280	186	265	613	745	724	-	148
Median contract rent (dollars)	150	188	170	319	307	351	-	200
Mean contract rent (dollars)	153	195	171	337	307	355	-	217
With meals included in rent	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	-	137	132	-	-	337	-	-
No meals included in rent	251	143	224	578	693	697	-	130
No cash rent	29	42	39	35	52	26	-	18

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Vigo County		Terre Haute city, Vigo County					
		Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 109	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 109 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units -----	46 765	37 454	19 513	11	3	544	941	629	1 658	11	
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	33 897	26 516	12 520	1	1	321	402	405	378	1	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	72.5	70.8	64.2	9.1	33.3	59.0	42.7	64.4	22.8	9.1	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 868	10 938	6 993	10	2	223	539	224	1 280	10	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	27.5	29.2	35.8	90.9	66.7	41.0	57.3	35.6	77.2	90.9	
ROOMS											
1 room-----	261	232	179	—	—	2	11	2	78	—	
2 rooms-----	1 256	1 081	726	—	—	9	63	11	287	—	
3 rooms-----	3 634	3 135	2 104	—	—	52	187	29	490	—	
4 rooms-----	9 245	7 973	5 698	1	1	144	158	99	250	1	
5 rooms-----	12 921	10 290	6 993	4	1	183	211	132	250	4	
6 rooms-----	7 310	5 772	3 532	1	—	87	157	147	193	1	
7 rooms-----	5 110	4 002	2 660	1	—	34	70	52	168	1	
8 or more rooms-----	5 036	4 069	1 748	4	1	33	84	44	168	4	
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.2	5.2	5.0	6.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.2	3.4	6.0	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.5	8.5+	5.0	5.6	5.4	6.8	4.0	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.1	4.1	4.0	6.5	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.6	3.1	6.5	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached-----	35 344	27 904	14 670	11	1	457	537	534	401	11	
1, detached, attached-----	480	1 440	273	—	—	6	11	6	27	—	
2-----	1 471	1 265	970	—	1	32	133	45	168	—	
3 or 4-----	2 308	2 168	1 525	—	—	44	164	38	537	—	
5 to 9-----	1 448	1 386	678	—	—	—	58	1	239	—	
10 to 19-----	535	495	278	—	—	—	24	—	85	—	
20 to 49-----	253	119	113	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	
50 or more-----	882	778	651	—	—	—	—	—	149	—	
Mobile home or trailer-----	3 707	2 633	183	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	
Other-----	337	266	172	—	1	4	13	4	18	—	
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person-----	12 767	10 536	6 538	1	—	161	348	166	875	1	
2 persons-----	15 321	12 308	8 234	2	2	182	283	195	425	2	
3 persons-----	7 909	6 262	3 061	4	1	94	126	126	177	4	
4 persons-----	6 851	5 372	2 279	1	—	35	116	83	94	1	
5 persons-----	2 792	2 130	683	3	—	39	73	53	54	3	
6 or more persons-----	1 125	846	438	—	—	23	32	24	33	—	
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.99	2.77	2.02	3.13	2.25	2.9	1.97	2.4	1.50	3.13	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.29	2.28	2.11	2.00	2.00	1.99	2.07	2.17	2.02	2.00	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.83	1.81	1.78	3.25	2.50	2.64	1.87	2.48	1.50	3.25	
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less-----	45 931	36 803	19 146	11	3	517	906	618	1 608	11	
.01 to 1.50-----	704	550	304	—	—	26	30	9	34	—	
1.51 or more-----	130	101	63	—	—	—	5	2	16	—	
Mean-----	.46	.46	.45	.51	.37	.51	.48	.48	.45	.51	
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----											
Less than \$20,000-----	26 181	21 138	11 235	1	—	289	345	361	278	1	
\$20,000 to \$29,999-----	4 344	3 375	2 452	—	—	180	167	163	52	—	
\$30,000 to \$39,999-----	8 957	7 007	4 485	1	—	89	137	118	118	1	
\$40,000 to \$49,999-----	6 343	5 187	2 551	—	—	8	32	27	54	—	
\$50,000 to \$59,999-----	3 512	2 893	935	—	—	2	5	5	36	—	
\$60,000 to \$69,999-----	1 526	1 298	338	—	—	—	4	—	11	—	
\$70,000 to \$79,999-----	1 061	845	186	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
\$80,000 to \$89,999-----	266	248	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$90,000 to \$99,999-----	87	13	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	27	7	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	54	14	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	39 500	33 000	20 500	37 500	—	16 200	20 500	22 000	33 900	37 500	
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	47 300	38 400	18 200	37 500	—	18 200	23 900	24 200	40 600	37 500	
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean (dollars)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----											
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	12 322	6 890	222	8	2	221	532	219	1 270	8	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	230	236	230	437	188	199	206	223	232	437	
With meals included in rent-----	241	98	93	449	187	191	215	222	230	449	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	101	551	559	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	
No meals included in rent-----	539	6 390	9 749	8	—	—	82	237	221	8	
No cash rent-----	11 949	729	407	—	1	208	507	204	1 249	—	
						13	23	13	18	—	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA		Vigo County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Vigo County)		Terre Haute city, Vigo County		
	Total	Tract 109	Total	Tract 109	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 109 (pt.)		
Occupied housing units -----	1 850	1 619	1 801	1 619	272	248	-	-	-
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units-----	896	751	855	751	170	172	-	-	-
Percent of occupied housing units-----	48.4	46.4	47.5	46.4	62.5	69.4	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	954	868	946	868	102	76	-	-	-
Percent of occupied housing units-----	51.6	53.6	52.5	53.6	37.5	30.6	-	-	-
ROOMS									
1 room-----	30	29	30	29	-	1	-	-	-
2 rooms-----	109	101	109	101	4	3	-	-	-
3 rooms-----	252	238	247	238	10	14	-	-	-
4 rooms-----	351	295	335	295	40	42	-	-	-
5 rooms-----	479	432	443	432	89	78	-	-	-
6 rooms-----	329	287	322	287	73	58	-	-	-
7 rooms-----	160	138	158	138	37	30	-	-	-
8 or more rooms-----	140	108	137	108	19	22	-	-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.3	-	-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	-	-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.9	4.7	-	-	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached-----	1 174	1 035	1 137	1 035	237	225	-	-	-
1, attached-----	45	35	45	35	4	5	-	-	-
2-----	129	123	127	123	21	5	-	-	-
3 or 4-----	218	192	216	192	6	8	-	-	-
5 to 9-----	115	89	115	89	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 19-----	48	40	47	40	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 49-----	15	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more-----	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer-----	20	7	14	7	2	2	-	-	-
Other-----	26	24	26	24	2	5	-	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person-----	599	534	583	534	80	65	-	-	-
2 persons-----	495	426	475	426	68	64	-	-	-
3 persons-----	317	277	317	277	53	41	-	-	-
4 persons-----	239	203	233	203	35	37	-	-	-
5 persons-----	101	91	100	91	20	18	-	-	-
6 or more persons-----	99	88	98	88	16	23	-	-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.16	2.15	2.17	2.15	2.32	2.42	-	-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.38	2.36	2.40	2.36	2.32	2.34	-	-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	1.91	1.92	1.91	1.92	2.33	2.64	-	-	-
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less-----	1 777	1 549	1 728	1 549	264	234	-	-	-
1.01 to 1.50-----	59	57	59	57	8	11	-	-	-
1.51 or more-----	14	13	14	13	-	3	-	-	-
Mean-----	.51	.52	.51	.52	.48	.52	-	-	-
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units									
Less than \$20,000-----	808	699	774	699	162	159	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	327	310	310	306	77	89	-	-	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	299	273	288	273	67	51	-	-	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	116	87	110	87	12	16	-	-	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	41	28	41	28	5	3	-	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	16	3	16	3	-	-	-	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	5	2	5	2	1	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	23 800	22 300	24 800	22 300	20 900	17 700	-	-	-
Mean (dollars)-----	29 400	26 200	29 800	26 200	24 900	21 500	-	-	-
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units									
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	945	860	937	860	101	73	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	218	212	219	212	193	219	-	-	-
With meals included in rent-----	221	211	221	211	192	227	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent-----	113	113	113	113	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent-----	908	827	901	827	90	66	-	-	-
Mean cash rent-----	35	31	34	31	11	7	-	-	-

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
Occupied housing units -----	402	399	255
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units-----	126	124	33
Percent of occupied housing units-----	31.3	31.1	12.9
Renter-occupied housing units-----	276	275	222
Percent of occupied housing units-----	68.7	68.9	87.1
ROOMS			
1 room-----	25	24	21
2 rooms-----	104	104	93
3 rooms-----	86	86	79
4 rooms-----	38	37	14
5 rooms-----	38	38	19
6 rooms-----	30	30	12
7 rooms-----	20	20	7
8 or more rooms-----	61	60	10
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.3	3.3	2.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	7.2	7.2	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.6	2.6	2.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached-----	141	138	43
2, detached-----	3	3	2
3, detached-----	16	16	13
4, detached-----	36	36	29
5 or more detached-----	35	35	8
10 to 19-----	14	14	5
20 to 49-----	10	10	10
50 or more-----	141	141	141
Mobile home or trailer-----	1	1	-
Other-----	5	5	4
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person-----	129	126	95
2 persons-----	121	121	88
3 persons-----	75	75	49
4 persons-----	47	47	13
5 persons-----	18	18	7
6 or more persons-----	12	12	3
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.10	2.11	1.87
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.20	3.23	2.67
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.72	1.73	1.77
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less-----	370	367	230
1.01 to 1.50-----	19	19	13
1.51 or more-----	13	13	12
Mean-----	.61	.61	.69
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	109	108	26
Less than \$20,000-----	5	5	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	11	11	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	12	12	7
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	13	12	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	18	18	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	31	31	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	12	12	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	2	2	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	3	3	-
\$300,000 or more-----	2	2	1
Median (dollars)-----	93,600	94,300	45,000
Mean (dollars)-----	106,600	106,800	75,700
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	273	272	221
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	263	263	255
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	278	278	254
With meals included in rent-----	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	-	-	-
No meals included in rent-----	268	268	220
No cash rent-----	5	4	1

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
Occupied housing units -----	183	163	104
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	93	79	43
Percent of occupied housing units -----	50.8	48.5	41.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	90	84	61
Percent of occupied housing units -----	49.2	51.5	58.7
ROOMS			
1 room -----	2	1	1
2 rooms -----	16	15	11
3 rooms -----	20	20	15
4 rooms -----	39	34	22
5 rooms -----	30	27	21
6 rooms -----	32	30	20
7 rooms -----	19	17	9
8 or more rooms -----	25	19	5
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.0	4.9	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	5.9	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	112	100	63
1, attached -----	3	3	2
2 -----	11	9	9
3 -----	18	18	11
3 or 4 -----	16	15	9
5 to 9 -----	4	4	1
10 to 19 -----	3	3	3
20 to 49 -----	5	5	5
50 or more -----	9	6	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	2	-	-
Other -----	-	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	54	46	40
2 persons -----	41	40	21
3 persons -----	26	23	15
4 persons -----	39	35	16
5 persons -----	18	15	9
6 or more persons -----	5	4	3
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.41	2.39	2.07
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.85	2.71	2.09
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.14	2.18	2.05
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	169	151	95
1.01 to 1.50 -----	11	9	8
1.51 or more -----	3	3	3
Mean -----	.64	.65	.64
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	78	72	41
Less than \$20,000 -----	9	9	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	22	19	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	21	19	16
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	9	9	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	6	6	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	7	6	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	3	3	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	46 700	47 000	35 800
Mean (dollars) -----	56 900	57 500	37 600
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	90	84	61
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	250	254	250
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	256	258	244
With meals included in rent -----	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-	-
No meals included in rent -----	86	82	60
No cash rent -----	4	2	1

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
Occupied housing units	46 641	37 347	19 440
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	33 827	26 458	12 486
Percent of occupied housing units	72.5	70.8	64.2
Renter-occupied housing units	12 814	10 889	6 954
Percent of occupied housing units	27.5	29.2	35.8
ROOMS			
1 room	259	231	178
2 rooms	1 247	1 023	719
3 rooms	3 624	3 123	2 096
4 rooms	9 214	7 346	3 747
5 rooms	12 899	10 271	5 484
6 rooms	9 288	7 251	3 518
7 rooms	5 088	3 990	1 753
8 or more rooms	5 022	4 040	1 745
Median, occupied housing units	3.2	5.2	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.5	5.5	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	35 268	27 839	14 627
1, attached	478	438	271
2	1 462	1 258	963
3 or 4	2 299	2 159	1 518
5 to 9	1 434	1 373	671
10 to 19	533	493	277
20 to 49	250	116	110
50 or more	879	775	648
Mobile home or trailer	3 702	2 630	183
Other	336	266	172
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	12 727	10 503	6 506
2 persons	15 295	12 283	6 220
3 persons	7 889	6 245	3 050
4 persons	6 823	5 347	2 267
5 persons	2 783	2 123	959
6 persons	1 124	846	438
7 or more persons	2 19	217	202
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.28	2.11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.83	1.81	1.78
Median, renter-occupied housing units			
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	45 816	36 704	19 079
1.01 to 1.50	697	544	300
1.51 or more	128	99	61
Mean .....	.46	.45	.45
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	26 121	21 083	11 201
Less than \$20,000	4 336	3 367	2 446
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8 938	6 990	4 670
\$40,000 to \$59,999	6 328	5 174	2 540
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 509	2 886	934
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 525	1 295	338
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 056	961	196
\$150,000 to \$199,999	265	247	43
\$200,000 to \$249,999	83	83	13
\$250,000 to \$299,999	27	26	7
\$300,000 or more	54	54	14
Median (dollars)	39 500	40 600	33 000
Mean (dollars)	47 300	48 800	38 400
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12 268	10 527	6 851
Median contract rent (dollars)	230	235	222
Mean contract rent (dollars)	241	247	230
With meals included in rent	101	98	93
Mean contract rent (dollars)	539	551	559
No meals included in rent	11 220	9 701	6 352
No cash rent	947	728	406

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Clay County	Vigo County		Clay County					Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Vigo County			
			Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 406	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 102
ANCESTRY													
All persons	130 812	24 705	106 107	57 483	4 719	6 245	3 165	3 661	3 303	3 612	4 665	5 431	7 490
Ancestry specified	107 734	19 899	87 835	47 419	3 574	4 987	2 632	3 108	2 738	2 860	4 366	4 658	6 450
Single ancestry	66 852	12 256	54 596	30 211	1 885	3 095	1 855	1 548	1 747	2 026	2 539	3 018	3 851
Multiple ancestry	40 882	7 443	33 439	17 208	1 689	1 892	1 084	1 133	991	834	1 827	1 640	2 599
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	23 078	4 806	18 272	10 064	1 145	1 258	533	553	565	752	299	773	1 040
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	261 624	49 410	212 214	114 966	9 438	12 490	6 330	7 322	6 606	7 224	9 330	10 862	14 980
Arab	534	—	534	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	7
Austrian	84	18	66	41	7	9	—	—	—	2	6	—	—
Belgian	160	42	118	50	—	9	6	8	14	5	18	—	—
Canadian	120	8	112	79	—	—	5	—	—	3	26	25	—
Czech	173	35	138	48	—	—	—	—	—	5	29	—	—
Danish	246	72	174	86	12	28	—	27	—	—	16	6	26
Dutch	5 479	1 133	4 346	2 131	299	284	150	171	50	179	185	221	449
English	22 685	4 181	18 504	9 182	710	1 216	620	805	557	473	1 035	870	1 478
French	71	29	42	20	—	—	—	29	—	—	20	—	—
French (except Basque)	5 784	1 061	4 723	2 602	249	204	114	272	111	111	305	205	357
German	397	17	380	121	—	—	—	—	—	17	34	12	30
Greek	45 322	10 247	35 075	18 194	1 659	2 375	1 397	1 490	1 733	1 593	1 840	2 108	2 519
Hungarian	162	12	150	109	—	11	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Irish	698	68	630	388	—	4	44	20	—	—	76	12	36
Italian	22 164	3 859	18 305	10 112	833	864	560	610	495	497	937	756	1 263
Lithuanian	3 384	422	2 962	1 687	78	118	53	96	26	51	160	169	210
Lithuanian	20	295	275	97	—	14	—	—	—	6	—	39	86
Norwegian	419	16	403	205	14	2	52	29	14	2	18	57	123
Polish	1 468	161	1 307	837	49	15	—	—	—	—	133	87	—
Portuguese	18	—	18	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	100	—	100	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	237	13	224	127	—	—	—	7	—	6	57	8	—
Scotch-Irish	3 375	707	2 668	1 534	196	147	64	134	86	80	153	104	220
Scottish	3 646	701	2 945	1 494	109	204	104	80	104	40	209	122	229
Slovak	490	56	434	338	28	6	—	3	17	2	40	65	73
Slovene	118	—	118	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	1 074	124	950	487	36	20	24	19	25	—	56	13	65
Swedish	313	130	183	77	—	31	—	46	27	26	15	19	—
Swiss	56	12	44	14	—	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
United States or American	10 639	2 111	8 528	3 873	373	702	206	326	207	297	146	567	737
Welsh	2 074	333	1 741	854	33	111	59	74	25	31	175	84	221
West Indian	26	2	24	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Yiddish	75	—	75	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	127 468	23 543	103 925	59 111	4 622	6 028	2 851	3 224	3 040	3 778	3 417	5 255	6 666
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	33	—	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	71	22	49	28	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	21
Costa Rican	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	42	—	42	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	104	10	94	86	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	96	10	86	86	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Terre Haute city, Vigo County												
Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Vigo County—Con.		Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
ANCESTRY														
All persons		4 554	10 108	5 358	360	3 795	2 707	3 540	2 131	2 646	2 532	3 965	3 005	3 163
Ancestry specified		3 813	8 451	4 633	268	3 437	1 837	2 538	1 608	2 233	2 258	3 575	2 476	2 648
Single ancestry		2 289	5 034	2 858	141	2 572	1 289	1 630	1 302	1 597	1 662	2 280	1 472	1 477
Multiple ancestry		1 524	3 417	1 775	127	865	548	908	306	636	596	1 295	1 004	1 171
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		741	1 657	725	92	358	870	1 002	523	413	274	390	529	515
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported		9 108	20 216	10 716	720	7 590	5 414	7 080	4 262	5 292	5 064	7 930	6 010	6 326
Arab		3	31	143	8	16	—	—	—	14	—	79	—	5
Austrian		2	—	11	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Belgian		31	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	22
Canadian		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—
Czech		18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish		13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch		149	435	209	18	86	62	174	60	69	133	184	151	161
English		716	2 105	1 295	70	276	292	325	185	418	205	704	621	676
Finnish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)		242	314	305	46	129	71	129	50	51	96	143	69	214
French Canadian		6	40	108	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German		1 891	3 729	2 014	119	1 797	629	947	306	699	655	1 311	864	1 083
Greek		—	—	10	—	8	—	12	—	16	—	—	—	—
Hungarian		—	40	79	—	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	55	55
Irish		849	1 754	837	58	577	407	585	183	389	465	724	521	622
Italian		115	315	72	8	196	23	49	41	120	48	92	116	166
Lithuanian		22	20	—	—	7	—	17	9	12	—	35	8	12
Norwegian		41	70	—	—	17	—	5	14	35	13	52	7	12
Polish		84	333	44	—	95	43	—	—	—	—	—	16	33
Portuguese		3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumanian		14	20	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	8	—
Russian		11	17	37	—	8	—	—	—	9	—	14	15	—
Scotch-Irish		117	251	81	23	64	50	61	14	74	42	104	99	111
Scottish		98	279	151	6	38	141	72	—	82	18	114	146	68
Slovak		53	44	30	—	8	7	13	—	29	—	47	15	—
Subsaharan African		—	—	11	—	18	—	—	—	8	12	42	—	—
Swedish		44	179	—	—	95	8	—	—	19	30	37	18	13
Swiss		6	48	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	10	5	—
Ukrainian		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
United States or American		225	1 048	306	24	125	210	438	290	226	155	286	242	158
Welsh		90	146	52	7	9	25	23	20	11	37	—	135	60
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other ancestries		4 120	8 891	4 858	333	3 897	3 428	4 174	3 069	2 979	3 143	3 856	2 855	2 782
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	7	9	13	—	—	—	—	8	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
South American		—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Can.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons		3 131	2 733	2 013	3 318	3 512	3 179	4 092	2 941	1 658	507	—	37	305
Ancestry specified		2 605	1 901	1 525	2 889	3 154	2 893	3 320	2 526	1 468	456	—	28	237
Single ancestry		1 482	1 285	879	1 552	1 737	1 595	2 159	1 543	705	305	—	28	182
Multiple ancestry		1 123	616	646	1 237	1 417	1 298	1 161	983	763	151	—	55	55
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		526	832	488	429	358	286	772	415	190	51	—	9	68
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported		6 262	5 466	4 026	6 636	7 024	6 358	8 184	5 882	3 316	1 014	—	74	610
Arab		—	—	7	36	7	5	34	21	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian		—	—	13	14	—	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Canadian		5	5	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech		—	—	5	—	6	5	—	6	9	—	—	—	—
Danish		31	—	—	11	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch		130	66	87	91	169	105	—	77	139	11	—	—	—
English		578	356	406	578	841	769	715	641	262	57	—	—	79
Finnish		—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)		205	101	38	246	257	188	204	200	61	26	—	—	—
French Canadian		6	11	7	36	—	10	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
German		1 094	692	533	1 277	1 465	1 310	1 215	912	610	256	—	—	110
Greek		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	6	—	—	—	—
Hungarian		18	54	6	14	35	41	24	5	—	—	—	—	—
Irish		602	477	388	689	550	713	837	593	389	111	—	—	9
Italian		137	33	69	161	59	64	74	33	69	10	—	—	28
Lithuanian		—	—	—	8	—	—	15	9	—	—	—	—	19
Norwegian		—	—	—	11	6	18	12	20	19	27	—	—	—
Polish		84	—	16	93	43	89	39	106	30	23	—	—	—
Portuguese		7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian		6	5	—	11	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		4	—	—	6	5	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish		72	34	56	164	171	137	97	69	48	17	—	—	—
Scottish		87	20	45	68	201	155	119	70	11	10	—	—	—
Slovak		28	26	46	18	20	35	25	—	—	12	—	—	—
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		21	23	22	32	59	46	23	29	6	6	—	—	—
Swiss		—	—	—	22	—	8	6	2	—	12	—	—	—
Ukrainian		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American		116	241	180	171	215	78	224	301	84	—	—	28	30
Welsh		43	22	41	87	90	100	53	31	55	5	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		2 942	3 288	2 049	2 741	2 748	2 287	4 211	2 685	1 498	426	—	46	318
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Vigo County														
	Terre Haute city, Vigo County— Con.		Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110
ANCESTRY	92	2 121	4 924	7 490	4 330	4 174	2 955	4 517	9 803	5 266	—	—	—	—	3 679
	83	1 456	4 202	6 450	3 322	3 173	2 175	3 785	8 214	4 550	—	—	—	—	3 072
	9	1 228	2 713	3 851	1 965	1 644	1 274	2 261	4 852	2 849	—	—	—	—	2 032
	74	228	1 489	2 599	1 357	1 529	901	1 524	3 362	1 701	—	—	—	—	1 040
	9	665	722	1 040	1 008	1 001	780	732	1 589	716	—	—	—	—	607
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	184	4 242	9 848	14 980	8 660	8 348	5 910	9 034	19 606	10 532	—	—	—	—	7 358
	—	13	—	7	22	16	—	3	31	143	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	25	—	6	—	5	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	24	—	6	21	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	—	—	6	26	—	6	2	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	15
	—	20	210	449	148	271	184	149	435	209	—	—	—	—	80
	53	75	813	1 478	795	690	385	716	2 026	1 242	—	—	—	—	911
	—	—	179	357	181	165	173	242	314	305	—	—	—	—	88
	—	8	12	30	24	13	2	6	40	108	—	—	—	—	—
	62	248	1 852	2 519	1 358	1 395	695	1 891	3 619	1 952	—	—	—	—	1 070
	—	10	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	13
	—	17	12	36	16	—	4	—	31	79	—	—	—	—	29
	20	184	645	1 263	724	985	465	849	1 726	817	—	—	—	—	495
	—	100	159	210	127	85	59	115	296	72	—	—	—	—	56
	—	—	39	86	7	—	4	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	8
	—	—	30	35	9	5	—	41	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	8	64	123	78	60	35	84	333	44	—	—	—	—	5
	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	9	8	—	10	—	—	—	14	20	—	—	—	—	14
	—	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	11	17	37	—	—	—	14
	—	27	87	220	137	55	68	117	251	81	102	—	—	—	102
	—	25	112	269	133	194	54	98	279	151	151	—	—	—	105
	—	—	53	23	19	58	4	53	44	30	7	—	—	—	—
—	8	Subsaharan African	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Swedish	79	—	39	—	12	44	179	—	—	—	—	—	28
—	—	Swiss	15	—	—	—	6	48	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Ukrainian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5	United States or American	7	—	8	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	51	567	737	407	274	82	534	197	1 018	306	—	—	—	—	547
—	—	59	221	21	21	82	59	90	146	52	—	—	—	—	82
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	6	26	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	49	4 829	6 666	4 254	3 812	3 125	4 074	8 573	4 809	8	—	—	—	—	3 542
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	—	24	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA		Vigo County		Clay County					
	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Clay County	Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 406
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	130 812	24 705	106 107	57 483	4 719	6 245	3 165	3 661	3 303	3 612
Native	128 352	24 578	103 774	56 044	4 692	6 204	3 143	3 647	3 303	3 589
Foreign born	2 460	127	2 333	1 439	27	41	22	14	—	23
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	337	19	318	241	17	—	—	—	—	2
Persons 5 years and over	122 495	23 023	99 472	53 841	4 380	5 796	2 947	3 432	3 066	3 402
In linguistically isolated households	535	19	516	382	17	—	—	—	—	2
Speak a language other than English	4 440	343	4 097	2 551	65	112	39	58	40	29
Do not speak English "very well"	1 692	109	1 583	1 119	28	13	27	21	5	15
Speak Spanish	1 518	131	1 387	1 000	19	21	31	21	30	9
Do not speak English "very well"	636	47	589	481	—	2	21	12	5	7
Linguistically isolated	80	—	80	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	808	2	806	539	—	—	—	—	—	2
Do not speak English "very well"	382	—	382	299	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	149	—	149	149	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	36 291	5 854	30 437	17 489	1 047	1 372	914	927	739	855
Preprimary school	1 886	265	1 621	779	42	83	23	37	35	45
Public school	1 272	185	1 087	558	36	34	7	28	35	45
Elementary or high school	20 939	4 506	16 433	7 755	860	1 071	668	695	541	671
Public school	19 978	4 320	15 658	7 357	812	1 012	666	659	531	640
College	13 466	1 083	12 383	8 955	145	218	223	195	163	139
Public college	11 515	1 021	10 494	7 843	137	203	218	180	152	131
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	82 337	16 197	66 140	34 873	3 214	4 067	2 010	2 368	2 126	2 412
Less than 9th grade	6 187	1 382	4 805	3 079	376	366	124	131	121	264
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 603	2 524	11 079	6 567	621	618	271	351	244	419
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31 747	7 781	23 966	12 104	1 405	2 105	940	1 064	1 071	1 196
Same college, no degree	13 485	2 224	11 261	5 960	367	528	392	431	271	235
Associate degree	3 777	692	3 085	1 643	199	127	71	77	104	114
Bachelor's degree	7 053	898	6 155	2 834	184	219	86	142	135	132
Graduate or professional degree	6 485	696	5 789	2 686	62	104	126	172	180	52
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.0	75.9	76.0	72.3	69.0	75.8	80.3	79.6	82.8	71.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.4	9.8	18.1	15.8	7.7	7.9	10.5	13.3	14.8	7.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	284	322	277	277	156	621	269	121	383	199
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 457	1 533	1 439	1 426	1 474	1 615	1 140	1 475	1 769	1 697
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 957	2 173	1 906	1 872	2 486	1 974	2 420	2 128	1 775	2 330
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	122 495	23 023	99 472	53 841	4 380	5 796	2 947	3 432	3 066	3 402
Same house	69 014	15 078	53 936	26 076	2 601	3 673	1 949	2 260	2 194	2 401
Different house in United States	52 493	7 897	44 596	27 044	1 779	2 081	998	1 172	866	1 001
Central city of this MSA/MSA	16 438	265	16 173	12 010	91	22	24	88	29	11
Remainder of this MSA/MSA	15 981	5 479	10 502	3 315	1 243	1 546	762	812	543	573
Different MSA/MSA	12 258	1 161	11 097	7 211	309	226	145	114	208	159
Not in an MSA/MSA	7 816	992	6 824	4 508	136	287	67	158	86	258
Abroad	988	48	940	721	—	42	—	—	6	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	84 583	7 640	76 943	57 483	3 765	3 875	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	57 558	6 055	51 503	38 311	2 739	3 316	—	—	—	—
Rural population	46 229	17 065	29 164	—	954	2 370	3 165	3 661	3 303	3 612
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	19 642	7 346	12 296	—	279	1 506	1 151	1 928	1 063	1 419
On farms	3 247	1 811	1 436	—	28	100	338	194	714	437
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	55 466	10 244	45 222	22 654	1 758	2 502	1 520	1 643	1 475	1 346
Car, truck, or van	50 689	9 502	41 187	20 031	1 656	2 363	1 482	1 541	1 310	1 150
Drive alone	43 779	7 933	35 846	17 260	1 259	1 980	1 333	1 314	1 081	966
Carpooled	6 910	1 569	5 341	2 771	397	383	149	227	229	184
Public transportation (including taxicab)	424	19	405	308	—	4	—	5	2	8
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	362	19	343	275	—	4	—	5	2	8
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	2 317	274	2 043	1 569	76	60	12	20	25	81
Other means	574	107	467	301	26	38	17	8	—	18
Worked at home	1 462	342	1 120	445	—	37	9	69	138	89
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.16	1.10	1.06	1.09	1.10	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.5	23.3	17.4	14.9	21.1	19.7	23.5	23.5	29.1	26.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 810	757	2 053	987	141	210	84	103	112	107
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10 893	2 546	8 347	3 888	454	611	395	336	395	355
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	17 469	2 606	14 863	6 959	474	506	440	440	440	306
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 476	1 313	6 163	3 241	230	347	188	240	142	166
All other times	15 356	2 680	12 676	7 134	459	791	404	455	248	323
Worked in MSA of residence	50 274	8 397	41 877	21 257	1 446	2 055	1 308	1 434	1 251	903
Terre Haute city	36 495	2 238	34 257	19 107	442	308	311	521	409	247
West Terre Haute town	562	16	546	114	—	—	9	—	5	—
Seelyville town	205	12	193	40	—	7	—	5	—	—
Remainder of Vigo County	6 635	386	6 249	1 785	26	82	82	117	41	38
Brazil city	3 056	2 806	250	107	606	1 058	430	409	241	62
Clay City town	267	239	28	6	10	8	20	5	15	181
Remainder of Clay County	3 054	2 700	354	98	362	592	456	377	540	373
Worked outside MSA of residence	5 192	1 847	3 345	1 397	312	447	212	209	224	443
Clinton city	319	11	308	128	—	—	—	5	6	—
Remainder of Vermillion County	697	58	639	204	—	10	16	12	7	13
Parke County	210	61	149	63	16	19	5	6	15	—
Sullivan city	84	8	76	30	—	—	8	—	—	—
Shelburn town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sullivan County	222	27	195	57	—	—	—	—	—	27
Greencastle city	274	205	69	25	60	68	13	22	23	19
Remainder of Putnam County	516	355	161	80	62	126	48	64	43	12
Indianapolis city (remainder)	696	395	301	127	112	113	58	43	62	7
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	384	204	180	80	17	56	45	44	9	33
Greene County	330	276	54	21	—	—	—	—	13	263
Paris city, IL	84	—	84	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Edgar County, IL	12	—	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	1 364	247	1 117	524	45	55	19	13	46	69

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Vigo County						Terre Haute city, Vigo County			
	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 665	5 431	7 490	4 554	10 108	5 358	360	3 795	2 707	3 540
Native	4 459	5 397	7 412	4 444	9 900	5 165	360	3 645	2 692	3 536
Foreign born	206	34	78	110	208	193	—	150	15	4
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	17	—	—	17	7	22	—	—	18	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 428	5 151	7 016	4 241	9 527	5 049	360	3 795	2 470	3 237
In linguistically isolated households	35	—	—	17	25	33	—	—	23	—
Speak a language other than English	189	106	182	167	337	290	—	207	73	26
Do not speak English "very well"	69	52	69	39	78	49	—	88	57	—
Speak Spanish	55	59	87	15	51	66	—	60	35	18
Do not speak English "very well"	6	24	27	6	22	—	—	7	35	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	73	20	15	23	86	24	—	90	5	8
Do not speak English "very well"	28	15	9	12	18	—	—	63	5	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 204	1 956	1 887	1 191	2 499	1 656	55	3 761	688	826
Preprimary school	111	61	118	51	203	130	—	—	15	49
Public school	59	31	80	32	115	66	—	—	5	49
Elementary or high school	787	947	1 362	768	1 593	946	—	—	415	642
Public school	725	939	1 286	743	1 557	831	—	—	406	599
College	306	948	407	372	703	580	55	3 761	258	135
Public college	259	273	351	238	663	528	49	3 721	217	121
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 278	2 997	4 907	3 009	6 862	3 372	242	49	1 509	2 120
Less than 9th grade	34	131	185	113	341	135	34	—	146	169
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	258	462	847	283	794	308	90	—	437	546
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	847	1 295	2 182	1 195	2 306	1 173	56	8	545	906
Some college, no degree	650	467	816	498	1 397	719	30	32	205	345
Associate degree	108	137	213	128	449	196	6	1	89	62
Bachelor's degree	608	238	369	453	899	394	19	—	62	51
Graduate or professional degree	773	267	295	339	676	447	7	8	25	41
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.1	80.2	79.0	86.8	83.5	86.9	48.8	100.0	61.4	66.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	42.1	16.9	13.5	26.3	23.0	24.9	10.7	16.3	5.8	4.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	79	282	338	371	288	94	—	7	594	632
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 459	1 523	1 376	1 398	1 413	1 089	—	—	1 657	1 809
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 840	1 985	1 904	1 719	1 753	1 844	—	—	2 215	1 890
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 428	5 151	7 016	4 241	9 527	5 049	360	3 795	2 470	3 237
Same house	2 672	2 925	4 617	2 256	5 562	2 406	152	415	1 093	1 806
Different house in United States	1 732	2 193	2 399	1 905	3 954	2 598	208	3 259	1 377	1 431
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	693	362	677	440	1 093	676	100	26	670	992
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	463	744	954	703	1 591	770	41	65	289	209
Different MSA/PMSA	355	614	405	473	753	678	25	1 885	294	154
Not in an MSA/PMSA	221	473	363	289	517	474	42	1 283	124	76
Abroad	24	33	—	80	11	45	—	121	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 665	1 736	4 340	2 467	4 167	2 515	360	3 795	2 707	3 540
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 772	709	3 014	1 206	2 453	1 347	43	—	1 709	3 110
Rural population	—	3 695	3 150	2 087	5 941	2 843	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	1 275	1 654	892	2 622	1 749	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	155	107	13	483	20	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 103	2 689	3 617	2 174	4 866	2 625	59	1 294	1 107	1 471
Car, truck, or van	2 023	2 166	3 493	2 014	4 633	2 533	32	639	991	1 354
Drove alone	1 820	1 777	2 994	1 778	4 162	2 347	32	526	810	1 141
Carpooled	203	389	499	236	471	186	—	113	181	213
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	8	7	11	26	12	—	10	31	41
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	7	11	17	12	—	10	31	35
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	10	387	36	53	26	25	27	611	36	48
Other means	12	18	11	15	38	26	—	17	21	5
Worked at home	58	110	70	81	143	29	—	17	28	23
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.11	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.04	1.00	1.11	1.11	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.9	19.6	19.2	19.4	21.6	18.0	8.6	9.5	19.1	16.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	77	82	157	71	212	103	—	17	23	145
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	299	556	886	406	927	396	—	63	261	362
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	845	734	1 295	918	1 719	980	14	200	382	384
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	404	331	478	311	585	363	10	107	115	143
All other times	420	876	731	387	1 280	754	35	890	298	414
Worked in MSA of residence										
Terre Haute city	2 008	2 470	3 238	2 027	4 415	2 436	59	1 021	1 066	1 419
West Terre Haute town	1 713	1 884	2 586	1 564	3 287	1 924	59	998	963	1 259
Seelyville town	7	—	10	3	14	—	—	7	30	—
Remainder of Vigo County	10	17	10	96	24	—	—	—	—	6
Brazil city	240	474	590	310	982	446	—	—	63	135
Clay City town	12	50	18	15	23	19	—	16	6	11
Remainder of Clay County	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clay County	26	45	24	31	76	47	—	—	4	8
Worked outside MSA of residence										
Clinton city	95	219	379	147	451	189	—	273	41	52
Remainder of Vermillion County	20	27	31	11	23	18	—	—	—	3
Parke County	6	47	149	28	81	23	—	8	5	9
Sullivan city	—	21	38	—	8	7	—	—	—	6
Shelburn town	—	—	—	8	28	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sullivan County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greencastle city	—	8	—	15	9	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Putnam County	—	24	11	12	7	27	—	8	—	—
Indianapolis city (remainder)	13	30	26	22	44	16	—	19	6	—
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	18	15	43	2	20	7	—	33	—	14
Greene County	—	—	—	—	25	8	—	—	—	—
Paris city, IL	13	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Edgar County, IL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	25	41	81	46	172	83	—	205	30	20

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 131	2 646	2 532	3 965	3 005	3 163	3 131	2 733
Native	2 125	2 598	2 496	3 506	2 991	3 131	3 103	2 706
Foreign born	6	48	36	459	14	32	28	27
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	8	8	—	119	6	—	17	15
Persons 5 years and over	1 985	2 347	2 316	3 729	2 780	2 989	2 906	2 594
In linguistically isolated households	8	8	—	217	6	—	22	21
Speak a language other than English	62	137	73	499	93	67	89	93
Do not speak English "very well"	15	37	13	261	10	22	38	51
Speak Spanish	26	53	9	10	47	11	27	36
Do not speak English "very well"	8	—	—	—	10	—	7	19
Linguistically isolated	8	—	—	—	6	—	7	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	13	18	—	312	12	14	5	—
Do not speak English "very well"	7	13	—	180	—	10	5	—
Linguistically isolated	—	8	—	136	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	539	702	774	1 890	774	624	659	660
Preprimary school	14	27	89	69	58	46	29	27
Public school	14	19	57	69	47	20	23	22
Elementary or high school	432	417	506	354	434	446	460	501
Public school	426	395	485	313	408	446	427	469
College	93	258	179	1 467	282	132	170	132
Public college	69	198	161	1 338	266	95	158	127
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 269	1 417	1 520	2 139	1 957	2 248	2 067	1 758
Less than 9th grade	199	107	135	224	146	122	272	358
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	406	333	295	329	340	363	492	421
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	373	531	576	398	690	1 030	684	661
Some college, no degree	199	261	277	396	324	345	326	184
Associate degree	43	30	66	135	71	113	80	70
Bachelor's degree	19	93	87	363	183	158	112	57
Graduate or professional degree	30	62	84	294	203	117	101	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	52.3	68.9	71.7	74.1	75.2	78.4	63.0	55.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.9	10.9	11.3	30.7	19.7	12.2	10.3	3.6
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	387	996	474	196	490	387	422	336
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 771	1 442	1 405	959	1 562	1 647	1 424	1 572
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 922	2 265	1 811	2 276	1 515	2 201	2 145	2 161
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 985	2 347	2 316	3 729	2 780	2 989	2 906	2 594
Same house	1 041	859	1 270	1 118	1 511	2 010	1 452	1 440
Different house in United States	936	1 463	1 026	2 253	1 263	961	1 450	1 154
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	596	828	659	833	715	535	1 003	798
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	110	123	54	189	138	191	162	167
Different MSA/PMSA	168	270	138	779	199	183	144	120
Not in an MSA/PMSA	62	242	175	452	211	52	141	69
Abroad	8	25	20	358	6	18	4	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 131	2 646	2 532	3 965	3 005	3 163	3 131	2 733
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 536	1 770	2 337	1 164	2 047	2 757	2 376	2 492
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	744	1 063	879	1 611	1 302	1 399	1 327	1 047
Car, truck, or van	655	925	748	1 411	1 174	1 303	1 189	987
Drove alone	544	743	645	1 156	1 061	1 211	1 009	832
Carpooled	111	182	103	255	113	92	180	155
Public transportation (including taxicab)	27	28	31	26	18	20	25	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	27	28	38	26	18	20	14	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	33	42	36	101	61	29	41	6
Other means	16	21	10	66	—	21	41	27
Worked at home	13	47	47	7	49	26	31	27
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.12	1.07	1.11	1.06	1.04	1.09	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.7	15.9	17.5	11.1	14.9	16.4	16.9	16.8
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	50	60	29	32	63	47	105	100
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	139	159	187	209	277	283	258	194
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	229	225	327	469	397	583	386	252
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	39	168	79	263	188	151	136	189
All other times	274	404	210	631	328	309	411	285
Worked in MSA of residence	710	989	834	1 536	1 233	1 327	1 221	993
Terre Haute city	681	856	733	1 438	1 159	1 148	1 074	930
West Terre Haute town	—	—	7	9	—	—	14	10
Seelyville town	—	—	8	—	—	5	—	—
Remainder of Vigo County	29	133	86	89	70	156	114	48
Brazil city	—	—	—	—	4	12	7	—
Clay City town	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Clay County	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	5
Worked outside MSA of residence	34	74	45	75	69	72	106	54
Clinton city	—	13	—	—	—	—	39	—
Remainder of Vermillion County	10	23	—	14	27	39	10	18
Pike County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sullivan city	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	5
Shelburn town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sullivan County	—	—	7	—	8	—	8	—
Greencastle city	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Putnam County	—	5	4	—	6	5	13	8
Indianapolis city (remainder)	9	14	—	6	—	13	5	—
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	—	—	—	7	—	11	—	—
Greene County	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Ponca city, IL	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Remainder of Edgar County, IL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	7	27	48	24	4	31	6

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 101 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 013	3 318	3 512	3 179	4 092	2 941	1 658	507
Native	2 003	3 259	3 468	3 119	4 049	2 900	1 634	494
Foreign born	10	59	44	60	43	41	24	13
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	11	—	—	11	9	14	5	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 871	3 116	3 305	3 020	3 784	2 658	1 527	507
In linguistically isolated households	32	—	—	11	9	20	5	—
Speak a language other than English	54	85	46	59	110	86	42	8
Do not speak English "very well"	37	13	7	11	15	59	11	8
Speak Spanish	42	24	22	28	52	34	31	—
Do not speak English "very well"	37	13	—	—	6	34	11	—
Linguistically isolated	32	—	—	—	—	8	5	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	18	10	—	—	5	5	8
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	376	787	778	729	932	658	341	507
Preprimary school	32	70	58	58	55	31	25	—
Public school	28	50	33	21	32	31	21	—
Elementary or high school	277	472	444	487	643	399	284	—
Public school	267	437	406	437	638	399	284	—
College	67	245	276	184	234	228	—	507
Public college	50	213	259	151	205	205	32	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 445	2 333	2 553	2 333	2 811	1 828	1 024	—
Less than 9th grade	216	103	94	26	246	93	140	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	351	193	269	214	532	179	318	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	528	534	833	730	1 193	627	445	—
Some college, no degree	131	402	572	489	428	475	87	—
Associate degree	87	152	98	74	165	106	25	—
Bachelor's degree	93	425	355	369	142	161	9	—
Graduate or professional degree	39	524	332	431	105	187	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.8	87.3	85.8	89.7	72.3	85.1	55.3	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.1	40.7	26.9	34.3	8.8	19.0	.9	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	416	123	173	125	133	684	471	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 538	1 249	1 162	1 237	1 276	1 135	1 857	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 477	1 916	1 641	1 757	1 611	1 914	1 308	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 871	3 116	3 305	3 020	3 784	2 658	1 527	507
Same house	1 150	1 671	1 935	1 946	2 353	1 357	785	34
Different house in United States	715	1 418	1 370	1 074	1 431	1 242	736	460
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	322	644	776	465	929	583	452	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	188	305	256	217	181	217	82	11
Different MSA/PMSA	115	331	200	209	161	272	135	245
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	90	138	138	183	160	170	67	204
Abroad	6	27	—	—	—	59	6	13
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 013	3 318	3 512	3 179	4 092	2 941	1 658	507
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 619	2 866	3 247	2 423	3 240	2 183	1 232	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	792	1 590	1 509	1 462	1 799	1 338	485	300
Car, truck, or van	786	1 485	1 467	1 411	1 695	1 236	445	22
Drive alone	670	1 359	1 298	1 268	1 395	1 109	374	11
Carpooled	116	126	169	143	300	127	71	11
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	7	—	—	20	—	11	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	7	—	—	14	—	8	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	66	31	5	46	64	26	260
Other means	—	—	6	12	20	15	3	—
Worked at home	—	32	5	34	18	23	—	18
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.10	1.06	1.09	1.42
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	13.3	17.0	14.9	14.2	14.4	14.0	4.1
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	22	39	33	48	95	39	40	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	166	218	189	231	331	224	118	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	287	509	671	561	546	378	117	30
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	117	381	250	293	256	233	71	32
All other times	200	411	361	332	516	441	139	220
Worked in MSA of residence	722	1 507	1 409	1 405	1 713	1 283	450	284
Terre Haute city	631	1 300	1 256	1 222	1 538	1 126	393	279
West Terre Haute town	6	—	13	7	11	—	—	—
Seelyville town	—	11	—	10	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Vigo County	78	165	129	135	148	133	57	5
Brazil city	—	6	6	12	11	16	—	—
Clay City town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clay County	7	25	5	19	5	8	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	70	83	100	57	86	55	35	16
Clinton city	5	13	22	20	—	6	—	—
Remainder of Vermillion County	13	5	6	—	12	—	—	—
Parke County	—	21	7	—	12	—	5	—
Sullivan city	—	—	6	—	—	11	—	6
Shelburn town	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Remainder of Sullivan County	—	7	—	—	6	—	14	—
Greencastle city	5	—	—	—	—	7	8	—
Remainder of Putnam County	6	—	15	—	7	—	—	—
Indianapolis city (remainder)	4	7	17	6	21	3	—	—
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	5
Greene County	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris city, IL	6	10	—	5	—	7	—	—
Remainder of Edgar County, IL	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	21	20	22	16	21	9	8	5

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.					Remainder of Vigo County		
	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	—	37	305	92	2 121	1 486	4 924	7 490
Native	—	37	296	92	1 804	1 340	4 903	7 412
Foreign born	—	—	9	—	317	146	21	78
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	37	305	82	2 121	1 408	4 644	7 016
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	9	—	633	130	98	182
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	366	58	44	69
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	435	27	59	87
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	294	6	24	27
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	16	73	12	15
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	8	28	7	9
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	18	—	30	381	475	1 449	1 887
Preprimary school	—	—	—	20	7	53	61	118
Public school	—	—	—	10	7	38	31	80
Elementary or high school	—	18	—	—	124	300	947	1 362
Public school	—	18	—	—	97	288	939	1 286
College	—	—	—	10	250	122	441	407
Public college	—	—	—	10	177	108	252	351
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	—	19	305	51	1 876	945	2 997	4 907
Less than 9th grade	—	—	32	—	217	8	131	185
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	18	—	441	44	462	847
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	19	122	31	584	117	1 295	2 182
Same college, no degree	—	—	65	11	376	161	467	816
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	161	34	137	213
Bachelor's degree	—	—	28	—	48	239	238	369
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	31	9	49	342	267	295
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	100.0	83.6	100.0	64.9	94.5	80.2	79.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	19.3	17.6	5.2	61.5	16.9	13.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	338
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	3 000	—	2 000	—	1 967	1 523	1 376
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—	3 000	1 985	1 985	1 904
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	—	37	305	82	2 121	1 408	4 644	7 016
Some house	—	—	146	52	480	726	2 891	4 617
Different house in United States	—	37	159	30	1 591	658	1 733	2 399
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	84	—	—	228	362	677
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	37	42	10	31	246	733	954
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	18	20	1 146	146	369	405
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	15	—	414	38	269	363
Abroad	—	—	—	—	50	24	20	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	37	305	92	2 121	1 486	1 229	4 340
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	37	24	53	46	1 349	709	3 014
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 695	3 150
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 275	1 654
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	107
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	—	19	6	42	9	641	2 389	3 617
Car, truck, or van	—	19	6	42	9	612	2 144	3 493
Drove alone	—	9	6	42	9	552	1 766	2 994
Carpooled	—	10	—	—	—	60	378	499
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	—	5	127	36
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	111
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	24	92	70
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	9.7	10.0	8.8	5.0	15.1	21.5	19.2
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	29	82	157
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	10	—	—	9	68	556	886
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	—	12	—	284	704	1 295
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	—	20	—	148	299	478
All other times	—	9	6	10	—	88	656	731
Worked in MSA of residence								
Terre Haute city	—	19	6	42	9	603	2 186	3 238
West Terre Haute town	—	—	—	30	9	491	1 605	2 586
Seelyville town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Remainder of Vigo County	—	—	—	12	—	105	469	590
Brazil city	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	18
Clay City town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Clay County	—	—	—	—	—	7	45	24
Worked outside MSA of residence								
Clinton city	—	—	—	—	—	38	203	379
Remainder of Vermillion County	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	31
Parke County	—	—	—	—	—	6	47	149
Sullivan city	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	38
Shelburn town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sullivan County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greencastle city	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Remainder of Putnam County	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	11
Indianapolis city (remainder)	—	—	—	—	—	7	30	26
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	43
Greene County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris city, IL	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—
Remainder of Edgar County, IL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	9	36	81

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 330	4 174	2 955	4 517	9 803	5 266	—	3 679
Native	4 282	4 153	2 943	4 407	9 604	5 073	—	3 613
Foreign born	48	21	12	110	199	193	—	66
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	13	6	2	17	7	22	—	4
Persons 5 years and over	4 167	3 855	2 721	4 204	9 222	4 967	—	3 427
In linguistically isolated households	13	12	2	17	25	33	—	8
Speak a language other than English	102	117	44	167	328	290	—	88
Do not speak English "very well"	43	59	4	39	78	49	—	21
Speak Spanish	23	20	17	15	51	66	—	22
Do not speak English "very well"	9	6	—	6	22	—	—	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	19	—	6	23	86	24	—	9
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	2	12	18	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 151	889	724	1 173	2 499	1 626	—	1 075
Preprimary school	77	75	39	51	203	110	—	55
Public school	50	61	39	32	115	56	—	27
Elementary or high school	706	709	593	750	1 593	946	—	772
Public school	655	703	566	725	1 557	831	—	751
College	368	105	92	372	703	570	—	248
Public college	116	105	92	238	663	518	—	208
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 808	2 688	1 757	2 990	6 557	3 321	—	2 297
Less than 9th grade	234	226	235	113	309	135	—	150
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	407	586	511	283	776	308	—	288
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 168	1 009	716	1 176	2 184	1 142	—	873
Some college, no degree	381	379	162	498	1 332	708	—	397
Associate degree	62	104	48	128	440	196	—	80
Bachelor's degree	298	161	37	453	871	394	—	261
Graduate or professional degree	258	223	48	339	645	438	—	248
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.2	69.8	57.5	86.8	83.5	86.7	—	80.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.8	14.3	4.8	26.5	23.1	25.1	—	22.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	215	383	525	371	288	97	—	153
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 826	1 797	1 757	1 362	1 413	1 064	—	1 280
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 272	1 827	2 438	1 719	1 753	1 844	—	2 222
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 167	3 855	2 721	4 204	9 222	4 967	—	3 427
Some house	2 915	2 605	1 731	2 256	5 416	2 354	—	2 349
Different house in United States	1 228	1 250	985	1 868	3 795	2 568	—	1 068
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	87	217	220	440	1 009	676	—	247
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	543	703	609	666	1 549	760	—	424
Different MSA/PMSA	494	239	83	473	735	658	—	284
Not in an MSA/PMSA	104	91	73	289	502	474	—	113
Abroad	24	—	5	80	11	45	—	10
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	574	2 753	2 430	3 862	2 423	—	363
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	440	2 451	1 169	2 429	1 294	—	337
Rural population	4 330	3 600	202	2 087	5 941	2 843	—	3 316
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 659	1 431	156	892	2 622	1 749	—	858
On farms	200	105	—	13	483	20	—	353
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 709	1 853	1 112	2 155	4 860	2 583	—	1 649
Car, truck, or van	1 471	1 766	992	1 995	4 627	2 491	—	1 565
Drove alone	1 314	1 517	829	1 769	4 156	2 305	—	1 384
Carpooled	157	249	163	226	471	186	—	181
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	14	19	11	26	12	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	6	15	11	17	12	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Walked	88	28	56	53	26	25	—	30
Other means	14	12	14	15	38	26	—	18
Worked at home	136	33	31	81	143	29	—	36
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.06	1.04	—	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	19.9	16.6	19.5	21.6	18.1	—	22.9
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	71	124	92	71	212	103	—	125
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	358	323	186	396	927	396	—	363
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	477	642	341	918	1 719	968	—	556
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	217	222	108	311	585	343	—	211
All other times	450	509	354	378	1 274	744	—	358
Worked in MSA of residence	1 549	1 702	1 050	2 008	4 409	2 394	—	1 481
Terre Haute city	968	1 098	636	1 545	3 281	1 894	—	1 046
West Terre Haute town	39	168	198	3	14	—	—	—
Seelyville town	—	6	—	96	24	—	—	—
Remainder of Vigo County	527	410	213	310	982	434	—	424
Brazil city	—	15	3	15	23	19	—	—
Clay City town	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	5
Remainder of Clay County	15	5	—	31	76	47	—	6
Worked outside MSA of residence	160	151	62	147	451	189	—	168
Clinton city	46	12	7	11	23	18	—	5
Remainder of Vermillion County	56	35	4	28	81	23	—	6
Parke County	—	8	10	—	8	7	—	—
Sullivan city	—	10	—	8	28	—	—	—
Shelburn town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sullivan County	—	—	2	—	34	—	—	102
Greencastle city	—	—	5	15	9	—	—	7
Remainder of Putnam County	—	—	—	12	7	27	—	—
Indianapolis city (remainder)	—	21	2	22	44	16	—	6
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	—	6	4	2	20	7	—	—
Greene County	—	—	—	—	25	8	—	—
Paris city, IL	—	14	—	3	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Edgar County, IL	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	58	45	21	46	172	83	—	42

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Vigo County		Clay County							
	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Clay County	Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 406
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	103 297	19 040	84 257	46 543	3 660	4 805	2 394	2 844	2 550	2 787
In labor force	60 956	11 174	49 782	25 412	1 926	2 734	1 632	1 789	1 587	1 506
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.0	58.7	59.1	54.6	52.6	56.9	68.2	62.9	62.2	54.0
Civilian labor force	60 758	11 162	49 596	25 339	1 926	2 733	1 630	1 780	1 587	1 506
Employed	56 693	10 495	46 198	23 222	1 780	2 575	1 561	1 696	1 497	1 386
Unemployed	4 065	667	3 398	2 117	146	158	69	84	90	120
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	6.0	6.9	8.4	7.6	5.8	4.2	4.7	5.7	8.0
Not in labor force	42 341	7 866	34 475	21 131	1 734	2 071	762	1 055	963	1 281
Institutionalized persons	3 822	320	3 502	3 048	—	280	—	—	40	—
Enrolled in school	7 293	896	6 397	4 445	161	186	107	168	111	163
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	16 489	3 472	13 017	7 767	821	868	277	446	488	572
Females 16 years and over	53 623	10 108	43 515	24 023	2 065	2 557	1 229	1 453	1 352	1 452
In labor force	27 403	4 841	22 562	12 016	884	1 183	728	745	686	615
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.1	47.9	51.8	50.0	42.8	46.3	59.2	51.3	50.7	42.4
Civilian labor force	27 371	4 841	22 530	12 003	884	1 183	728	745	686	615
Employed	25 647	4 500	21 147	11 079	791	1 101	694	708	656	550
Unemployed	1 724	341	1 383	924	93	82	34	37	30	65
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	7.0	6.1	7.7	10.5	6.9	4.7	5.0	4.4	10.6
With own children under 6 years	7 081	1 353	5 728	3 027	200	417	214	164	184	174
In labor force	4 244	784	3 460	1 875	101	255	157	69	112	90
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 872	1 940	6 932	3 141	420	395	282	298	259	286
In labor force	6 476	1 394	5 082	2 376	288	320	182	217	202	185
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	9 783	1 954	7 829	4 250	393	535	237	268	275	246
All parents present in household in labor force	5 446	983	4 463	2 448	159	316	158	102	148	100
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	20 203	4 416	15 787	7 312	840	1 061	649	635	564	667
All parents present in household in labor force	13 350	2 827	10 523	4 992	505	702	421	393	422	384
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 233	1 477	7 756	4 863	279	343	213	243	182	217
Not enrolled in school	1 742	309	1 433	817	41	107	27	45	55	34
Unemployed or not in labor force	909	182	727	398	28	67	15	16	50	6
Not high school graduate	889	140	749	444	11	64	15	5	34	11
Employed	289	27	262	162	—	10	6	2	—	9
Unemployed	198	38	160	93	11	15	—	1	9	2
Not in labor force	402	75	327	189	—	39	9	2	25	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	56 693	10 495	46 198	23 222	1 780	2 575	1 561	1 696	1 497	1 386
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 306	840	4 466	2 215	200	199	174	112	83	72
Professional specialty occupations	7 767	980	6 787	3 283	130	221	163	176	180	110
Technicians and related support occupations	1 892	210	1 682	827	32	54	47	28	23	26
Sales occupations	6 490	995	5 495	2 722	167	314	164	166	86	98
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 165	1 566	7 599	3 982	283	312	294	237	245	195
Private household occupations	180	27	153	59	—	12	7	8	—	—
Protective service occupations	1 165	260	905	479	40	68	49	68	16	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 428	1 450	5 978	3 415	358	389	152	232	166	153
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 106	441	665	236	—	35	33	51	170	152
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 585	1 447	5 138	2 183	322	341	189	196	187	212
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 305	1 121	3 184	1 711	83	334	163	260	172	109
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 621	633	1 988	887	73	147	68	87	109	149
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 683	525	2 158	1 223	92	149	58	75	60	91
Construction	2 940	541	2 399	999	93	129	67	92	79	81
Manufacturing	10 278	2 296	7 982	3 803	330	636	413	396	284	237
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 736	706	3 030	1 429	81	142	121	86	118	158
Wholesale and retail trade	13 849	2 343	11 506	6 054	590	563	318	359	281	232
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 369	473	1 896	854	25	179	117	56	39	57
Business and repair services	2 166	345	1 821	1 073	54	74	55	57	58	47
Professional and related services	15 001	2 086	12 915	6 727	396	532	280	381	299	198
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	56 693	10 495	46 198	23 222	1 780	2 575	1 561	1 696	1 497	1 386
Private wage and salary workers	44 075	8 150	35 925	17 759	1 427	2 028	1 240	1 273	1 103	1 079
Government workers	8 756	1 499	7 257	4 006	228	397	248	320	176	130
Local government workers	4 008	688	3 320	1 798	128	200	124	123	85	28
Self-employed workers	3 568	770	2 798	1 358	113	140	73	103	183	158
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	68 647	12 091	56 556	30 115	2 065	2 966	1 720	1 902	1 766	1 672
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	50 277	9 098	41 179	21 319	1 511	2 146	1 361	1 459	1 351	1 270
50 to 52 weeks	33 955	6 443	27 512	13 112	1 004	1 533	977	1 064	1 027	838
40 to 49 weeks	5 505	976	4 529	2 366	99	203	115	158	123	162
27 to 39 weeks	3 764	676	3 088	1 635	21	162	117	122	73	103
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	8 756	1 473	7 283	4 118	289	432	170	229	150	203
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	80 513	14 796	65 717	34 530	2 748	3 481	2 074	2 357	1 988	2 148
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 539	722	2 817	1 709	151	255	59	75	82	100
With a mobility limitation	1 843	310	1 533	984	95	76	28	16	33	62
In labor force	312	84	228	105	29	17	—	11	19	8
With a self-care limitation	2 530	562	1 968	1 184	117	225	43	59	57	61
With a work disability	7 372	1 533	5 839	3 527	433	358	132	181	157	272
In labor force	2 531	527	2 004	1 068	89	156	36	89	78	79
Prevented from working	4 295	832	3 463	2 216	286	170	80	81	75	140
Not work disability	73 141	13 263	59 878	31 003	2 315	3 123	1 942	2 176	1 831	1 876
In labor force	56 108	10 226	45 882	23 201	1 746	2 416	1 560	1 659	1 478	1 367
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18 764	3 912	14 852	8 892	912	1 043	318	478	522	639
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 913	864	3 049	2 022	212	221	72	75	111	173
With a mobility limitation	2 918	582	2 336	1 498	124	145	54	47	82	130
With a self-care limitation	2 254	573	1 681	1 098	151	145	55	62	51	109
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	5 222	1 046	4 176	2 483	243	285	98	133	90	197
Mean family income (dollars)	18 261	15 377	18 963	16 841	12 280	17 479	17 691	13 877	17 364	15 111
1 worker	10 107	2 075	8 032	4 002	406	522	235	313	228	371
Mean family income (dollars)	31 051	25 619	32 455	25 316	20 732	24 117	29 327	29 527	25 865	27 282
2 or more workers	18 541	3 895	14 646	6 745	666	906	573	656	607	487
Mean family income (dollars)	43 021	40 234	43 762	39 541	35 539	38 897	48 837	42 726	39 454	36 637

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Vigo County						Terre Haute city, Vigo County			
	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 677	4 276	5 838	3 547	7 975	4 230	360	3 795	2 078	2 574
In labor force	2 238	2 863	3 903	2 334	5 167	2 803	64	1 578	1 273	1 637
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.9	67.0	66.9	65.8	64.8	66.3	17.8	41.6	61.3	63.6
Civilian labor force	2 238	2 857	3 867	2 322	5 148	2 763	64	1 578	1 273	1 637
Employed	2 200	2 719	3 673	2 211	4 982	2 637	64	1 408	1 107	1 496
Unemployed	38	138	194	111	166	126	—	170	166	141
Percent of civilian labor force	1.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	3.2	4.6	—	10.8	13.0	8.6
Not in labor force	1 439	1 413	1 935	1 213	2 808	1 427	296	2 217	805	937
Institutionalized persons	—	—	6	9	218	50	110	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	183	482	245	208	248	282	21	2 199	163	57
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	793	342	904	533	1 280	593	115	—	263	461
Females 16 years and over	1 954	1 787	3 064	1 751	4 291	2 138	153	1 916	1 065	1 420
In labor force	973	1 006	1 845	989	2 311	1 283	37	864	546	805
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.8	56.3	60.2	56.5	53.9	60.0	24.2	45.1	51.3	56.7
Civilian labor force	973	1 006	1 845	989	2 303	1 272	37	864	546	805
Employed	948	937	1 738	964	2 222	1 236	37	803	468	715
Unemployed	25	69	107	25	81	36	—	61	78	90
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	6.9	5.8	2.5	3.5	2.8	—	7.1	14.3	11.2
With own children under 6 years	193	274	434	267	503	232	—	—	185	231
In labor force	125	155	319	169	278	144	—	—	88	143
With own children 6 to 17 years only	407	438	612	338	737	397	—	—	180	211
In labor force	294	301	460	270	547	279	—	—	126	172
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	291	343	546	370	733	356	—	—	299	357
All parents present in household in labor force	173	213	402	226	367	172	—	—	136	220
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	824	901	1 316	718	1 596	821	—	—	376	579
All parents present in household in labor force	567	577	942	547	1 098	531	—	—	263	410
Persons 16 to 19 years	263	683	403	199	498	328	27	1 920	172	192
Not enrolled in school	47	80	79	26	138	61	23	25	52	111
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	37	44	14	50	45	23	17	26	54
Not high school graduate	6	44	27	7	72	24	23	—	27	81
Employed	6	15	6	1	36	16	—	—	11	31
Unemployed	—	10	17	—	8	—	—	—	4	11
Not in labor force	—	19	4	6	28	8	23	—	12	39
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 200	2 719	3 673	2 211	4 982	2 637	64	1 408	1 107	1 496
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	376	227	332	292	551	248	—	80	63	98
Professional specialty occupations	665	345	434	424	760	504	23	182	91	36
Technicians and related support occupations	84	52	214	90	174	120	—	44	17	31
Sales occupations	254	271	286	176	836	426	9	237	114	215
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	315	539	703	392	812	383	7	382	165	228
Private household occupations	6	7	7	—	50	—	—	8	—	10
Protective service occupations	12	34	99	29	86	91	—	26	12	42
Service occupations, except protective and household	93	337	383	237	479	303	10	233	231	279
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	41	39	49	67	8	—	50	15	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	186	371	510	245	555	279	—	33	150	181
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	92	241	286	125	235	74	6	16	129	165
Transportation and material moving occupations	21	114	223	65	200	112	5	33	37	106
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	96	140	157	87	177	89	4	84	83	92
Construction	91	172	203	132	251	127	—	40	34	63
Manufacturing	368	577	827	501	694	347	6	25	169	334
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	82	172	284	140	348	184	5	82	46	107
Wholesale and retail trade	417	584	783	421	1 299	747	9	470	343	412
Finance, insurance, and real estate	123	86	147	89	374	75	4	23	19	32
Business and repair services	49	122	186	79	148	45	—	34	117	106
Professional and related services	908	734	956	627	1 231	858	40	577	273	258
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 200	2 719	3 673	2 211	4 982	2 637	64	1 408	1 107	1 496
Private wage and salary workers	1 547	2 140	3 019	1 745	3 992	2 040	56	1 063	946	1 212
Government workers	488	408	462	307	623	483	8	320	85	193
Local government workers	246	181	221	130	212	167	8	57	66	125
Self-employed workers	159	165	166	130	342	107	—	17	65	83
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 371	3 261	4 181	2 465	5 731	3 119	142	3 439	1 369	1 714
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 847	2 457	3 174	1 953	4 210	2 286	71	1 638	1 077	1 325
50 to 52 weeks	1 350	1 512	2 385	1 349	3 212	1 674	23	91	755	892
40 to 49 weeks	204	285	399	210	418	201	—	144	101	133
27 to 39 weeks	139	138	197	169	314	191	6	218	68	126
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	305	379	416	283	841	416	44	519	133	154
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 789	3 856	4 805	2 939	6 248	3 462	113	3 795	1 771	2 050
With a mobility or self-care limitation	70	104	147	148	248	123	17	16	163	138
With a mobility limitation	47	34	76	46	138	48	9	16	86	50
In labor force	5	4	—	15	59	16	—	—	10	11
With a self-care limitation	48	78	103	111	202	84	8	7	132	109
With a work disability	126	197	422	178	450	200	15	83	259	206
In labor force	24	53	183	72	250	90	—	50	83	44
Prevented from working	86	124	204	85	177	110	15	15	167	147
No work disability	2 663	3 659	4 383	2 761	5 798	3 262	98	3 712	1 512	1 844
In labor force	2 119	2 736	3 597	2 197	4 688	2 627	42	1 528	1 146	1 530
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	888	414	991	587	1 490	678	137	—	307	524
With a mobility or self-care limitation	139	77	137	84	260	114	29	—	47	112
With a mobility limitation	81	65	111	80	223	70	21	—	30	58
With a self-care limitation	87	22	105	43	138	75	16	—	41	67
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	238	100	302	232	255	184	13	—	91	152
Mean family income (dollars)	27 265	16 546	23 019	26 321	22 032	25 761	11 723	—	11 108	14 939
1 worker	358	382	568	357	970	438	—	1	284	337
Mean family income (dollars)	54 854	33 616	29 585	27 583	60 677	30 953	—	103 400	12 751	16 658
2 or more workers	813	860	1 339	711	1 692	800	—	—	270	446
Mean family income (dollars)	76 178	46 897	42 487	48 009	49 600	44 531	—	—	27 181	31 587

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 603	1 958	1 852	3 399	2 337	2 591	2 476	2 098
In labor force	968	1 218	1 003	1 831	1 436	1 539	1 514	1 227
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.4	62.2	54.2	53.9	61.4	59.4	61.1	58.5
Civilian labor force	968	1 211	990	1 831	1 436	1 539	1 508	1 219
Employed	774	1 091	879	1 665	1 334	1 429	1 358	1 055
Unemployed	194	120	111	166	102	110	150	164
Percent of civilian labor force	20.0	9.9	11.2	9.1	7.1	7.1	9.9	13.5
Not in labor force	635	740	849	1 568	901	1 052	962	871
Institutionalized persons	—	—	19	9	207	95	8	—
Enrolled in school	80	90	139	676	63	86	55	80
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	259	231	261	523	328	502	595	410
Females 16 years and over	917	945	1 071	1 634	1 297	1 394	1 435	1 111
In labor force	474	504	518	862	645	703	769	593
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.7	53.3	48.4	52.8	49.7	50.4	53.6	53.4
Civilian labor force	474	504	512	862	645	703	769	593
Employed	369	466	464	812	611	672	686	531
Unemployed	105	38	48	50	34	31	83	62
Percent of civilian labor force	22.2	7.5	9.4	5.8	5.3	4.4	10.8	10.5
With own children under 6 years	124	230	217	200	171	149	223	108
In labor force	59	87	149	114	89	107	179	88
With own children 6 to 17 years only	147	123	219	159	177	193	172	206
In labor force	93	111	145	112	138	118	136	169
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	170	344	260	256	286	219	241	155
All parents present in household in labor force	91	107	150	153	139	142	188	112
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	392	379	464	321	400	422	443	478
All parents present in household in labor force	205	233	312	153	278	244	332	370
Persons 16 to 19 years	144	161	170	213	133	165	179	142
Not enrolled in school	30	82	48	15	24	49	100	42
Unemployed or not in labor force	30	27	41	15	21	24	33	18
Not high school graduate	17	41	41	—	7	24	68	23
Employed	—	33	—	—	—	7	40	5
Unemployed	12	—	12	—	7	11	10	10
Not in labor force	5	8	29	—	—	6	18	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	774	1 091	879	1 665	1 334	1 429	1 358	1 055
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	30	74	66	174	162	164	114	62
Professional specialty occupations	19	144	98	347	278	135	159	54
Technicians and related support occupations	31	6	27	103	35	69	50	42
Sales occupations	128	143	87	146	83	112	129	128
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	86	111	80	228	208	274	194	214
Private household occupations	—	—	—	10	—	6	9	—
Protective service occupations	34	20	17	9	37	30	51	55
Service occupations, except protective and household	208	219	151	306	217	225	226	155
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	23	7	10	18	9	19	27	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	69	137	142	85	141	152	135	119
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	79	127	80	134	96	61	76	128
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	49	59	47	45	92	104	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	67	54	62	58	23	90	84	60
Construction	14	83	49	19	90	67	56	16
Manufacturing	153	202	153	203	167	257	237	285
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	35	50	68	85	73	119	110	45
Wholesale and retail trade	265	316	213	482	289	280	372	309
Finance, insurance, and real estate	26	26	27	49	49	106	38	42
Business and repair services	44	63	46	96	29	35	78	65
Professional and related services	171	303	245	541	515	397	349	189
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	774	1 091	879	1 665	1 334	1 429	1 358	1 055
Private wage and salary workers	598	848	665	1 233	986	1 082	1 066	848
Government workers	115	150	145	213	282	274	220	156
Local government workers	67	61	59	113	120	153	111	100
Self-employed workers	61	80	69	119	66	73	64	51
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	946	1 300	1 085	2 321	1 450	1 656	1 554	1 227
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	705	932	809	1 513	1 048	1 280	1 145	925
50 to 52 weeks	449	556	565	758	726	964	767	634
40 to 49 weeks	112	82	95	171	152	126	133	134
27 to 39 weeks	27	44	64	85	61	40	89	70
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	59	196	130	429	229	197	227	175
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 319	1 674	1 540	2 777	1 743	1 909	1 785	1 634
With a mobility or self-care limitation	100	145	134	166	74	83	73	88
With a mobility limitation	33	89	71	134	45	46	51	78
In labor force	6	—	—	—	5	—	6	21
With a self-care limitation	78	106	92	86	66	56	49	33
With a work disability	177	312	231	331	119	232	276	276
In labor force	48	80	9	122	42	52	108	85
Prevented from working	105	226	197	200	77	156	149	186
No work disability	1 142	1 362	1 309	2 446	1 624	1 677	1 509	1 358
In labor force	895	1 092	967	1 619	1 335	1 409	1 325	1 106
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	284	277	280	613	387	587	677	456
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	74	85	175	44	115	182	158
With a mobility limitation	38	59	42	153	38	77	136	120
With a self-care limitation	35	34	57	48	20	68	90	69
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	133	139	138	148	114	115	158	166
Mean family income (dollars)	8 678	7 961	9 923	11 549	20 407	18 941	15 784	10 517
1 worker	205	172	206	210	268	277	226	246
Mean family income (dollars)	13 431	15 970	24 277	20 880	37 123	33 768	19 736	16 132
2 or more workers	262	260	283	345	355	549	428	316
Mean family income (dollars)	29 270	35 641	30 278	30 437	36 422	39 142	33 212	31 362

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 101 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 648	2 642	2 881	2 581	3 226	2 269	1 178	507
In labor force	885	1 717	1 611	1 528	1 941	1 432	604	317
Percent of persons 16 years and over	53.7	65.0	55.9	59.2	60.2	63.1	51.3	62.5
Civilian labor force	880	1 704	1 611	1 528	1 932	1 432	592	317
Employed	814	1 604	1 552	1 497	1 845	1 344	513	317
Unemployed	66	100	59	31	87	88	79	—
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	5.9	3.7	2.0	4.5	6.1	13.3	—
Not in labor force	763	925	1 270	1 053	1 285	837	574	190
Institutionalized persons	188	52	—	—	100	—	83	—
Enrolled in school	75	96	104	87	84	66	24	190
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	318	563	786	629	680	394	235	—
Females 16 years and over	943	1 488	1 654	1 400	1 872	1 262	734	—
In labor force	426	825	749	693	972	689	309	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	45.2	55.4	45.3	49.5	51.9	54.6	42.1	—
Civilian labor force	426	825	749	693	972	689	302	—
Employed	406	765	729	668	935	647	262	—
Unemployed	20	60	20	25	37	42	40	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	7.3	2.7	3.6	3.8	6.1	13.2	—
With own children under 6 years	111	172	208	114	203	239	130	—
In labor force	100	131	178	78	98	130	45	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	118	209	207	255	295	154	96	—
In labor force	79	193	150	200	244	108	72	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	169	228	249	179	355	302	171	—
All parents present in household in labor force	147	165	209	115	155	158	51	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	251	498	432	485	591	421	325	—
All parents present in household in labor force	181	408	327	368	429	248	203	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	95	131	133	157	193	126	55	342
Not enrolled in school	10	23	19	47	54	31	32	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	—	6	—	18	24	11	—
Not high school graduate	10	5	13	6	26	12	20	—
Employed	—	5	7	6	8	—	9	—
Unemployed	10	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	6	—	12	12	11	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	814	1 604	1 552	1 497	1 845	1 344	513	317
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	80	284	199	217	113	179	25	22
Professional specialty occupations	101	475	343	383	155	212	17	11
Technicians and related support occupations	68	63	77	70	52	35	7	—
Sales occupations	79	205	239	180	253	162	44	29
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	147	228	281	241	385	247	85	163
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	—
Protective service occupations	11	11	37	6	24	39	8	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	55	115	92	69	298	165	123	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	6	7	—	13	—	5	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	102	100	117	154	147	114	88	17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	78	35	68	87	175	107	54	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	60	31	39	12	78	37	9	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	33	51	53	78	146	47	38	16
Construction	52	82	35	80	100	73	28	6
Manufacturing	184	169	314	292	297	246	105	5
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	57	110	61	63	161	84	40	11
Wholesale and retail trade	187	337	476	256	534	329	128	28
Finance, insurance, and real estate	55	47	106	80	73	36	16	—
Business and repair services	32	52	17	43	89	49	23	55
Professional and related services	173	662	440	577	374	350	95	179
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	814	1 604	1 552	1 497	1 845	1 344	513	317
Private wage and salary workers	682	1 034	1 146	1 075	1 510	980	404	283
Government workers	103	375	328	309	208	283	77	28
Local government workers	58	128	151	157	110	108	46	—
Self-employed workers	29	178	78	107	105	81	32	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	936	1 808	1 829	1 636	2 073	1 533	680	492
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	760	1 320	1 396	1 286	1 508	1 125	467	251
50 to 52 weeks	561	856	964	943	1 136	798	283	6
40 to 49 weeks	82	152	179	137	158	107	58	17
27 to 39 weeks	37	183	97	75	105	112	40	6
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	91	278	234	204	298	203	85	112
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 096	1 886	2 025	1 862	2 325	1 824	809	507
With a mobility or self-care limitation	45	80	63	53	163	59	49	—
With a mobility limitation	39	40	26	42	65	42	22	—
In labor force	—	9	9	—	8	9	11	—
With a self-care limitation	19	59	51	36	125	34	38	—
With a work disability	94	149	135	104	240	181	107	—
In labor force	27	50	50	18	110	62	28	—
Prevented from working	56	89	73	70	112	111	65	—
No work disability	1 002	1 737	1 890	1 758	2 085	1 643	702	507
In labor force	818	1 531	1 491	1 420	1 710	1 319	525	317
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	359	691	856	719	792	445	274	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	131	181	124	217	102	68	—
With a mobility limitation	64	81	148	66	190	75	57	—
With a self-care limitation	18	77	130	87	110	75	29	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	99	123	241	196	187	163	96	—
Mean family income (dollars)	15 402	35 255	28 907	23 709	14 994	17 006	11 962	—
1 worker	121	259	228	228	346	187	189	—
Mean family income (dollars)	20 600	49 002	39 898	48 004	21 774	16 644	17 695	—
2 or more workers	339	603	549	561	555	442	151	—
Mean family income (dollars)	39 154	53 727	46 289	69 530	31 604	39 237	30 452	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.					Remainder of Vigo County		
	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	—	19	305	72	2 094	1 096	3 769	5 838
In labor force	—	19	19	42	9	710	2 546	3 903
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	100.0	6.2	58.3	.4	64.8	67.6	66.9
Civilian labor force	—	19	19	42	9	710	2 540	3 867
Employed	—	19	6	42	9	703	2 402	3 673
Unemployed	—	—	13	—	—	7	138	194
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	68.4	—	—	1.0	5.4	5.0
Not in labor force	—	—	286	30	2 085	386	1 223	1 935
Institutionalized persons	—	—	102	—	2 075	—	—	6
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	10	96	292	245
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	184	30	—	164	342	904
Females 16 years and over	—	10	250	42	10	554	1 787	3 064
In labor force	—	10	—	23	—	280	1 006	1 845
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	100.0	—	54.8	—	50.5	56.3	60.2
Civilian labor force	—	10	—	23	—	280	1 006	1 845
Employed	—	10	—	23	—	280	937	1 738
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	107
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	5.8
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	12	—	79	274	434
In labor force	—	—	—	12	—	47	155	319
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	10	—	—	10	152	438	612
In labor force	—	10	—	—	—	94	301	460
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	10	—	112	343	546
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	10	—	58	213	402
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	18	—	10	27	339	901	1 316
All parents present in household in labor force	—	18	—	10	—	199	577	942
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	—	13	106	341	403
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	79
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	44
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	27
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	6
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	17
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	4
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	19	6	42	9	703	2 402	3 673
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	—	9	159	205	332
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	20	—	282	334	434
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	—	14	52	214
Sales occupations	—	—	—	—	—	74	242	286
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	10	6	12	—	74	376	703
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	7
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	6	24	99
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	10	—	24	309	383
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	39
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	32	354	510
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	5	231	286
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	9	—	—	—	9	103	223
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—	18	124	157
Construction	—	—	—	12	—	11	166	203
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	76	572	827
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	6	11	—	19	161	284
Wholesale and retail trade	—	9	—	10	—	161	556	783
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	—	—	43	86	147
Business and repair services	—	—	—	—	—	6	67	186
Professional and related services	—	10	—	9	—	331	555	956
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	19	6	42	9	703	2 402	3 673
Private wage and salary workers	—	9	—	33	—	472	1 857	3 019
Government workers	—	10	6	9	9	179	380	462
Local government workers	—	—	—	—	—	89	181	221
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	—	—	52	165	166
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	19	57	42	807	735	2 769	4 181
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	19	44	11	664	561	2 206	3 174
50 to 52 weeks	—	9	6	11	359	407	1 506	2 385
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	—	93	67	268	399
27 to 39 weeks	—	10	9	—	63	64	132	197
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	13	31	77	101	267	416
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	19	6	42	19	927	3 349	4 805
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	17	104	147
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	5	34	76
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	12	78	103
With a work disability	—	—	—	—	—	22	197	422
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	6	53	183
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	—	16	124	204
Na work disability	—	19	6	42	19	905	3 152	4 383
In labor force	—	19	6	42	9	699	2 419	3 597
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	197	30	—	169	414	991
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	45	—	—	15	77	137
With a mobility limitation	—	—	45	—	—	15	65	111
With a self-care limitation	—	—	27	—	—	—	22	105
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	—	—	11	—	42	100	302
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	8 968	—	43 859	16 546	23 019
1 worker	—	—	—	12	—	130	382	568
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	11 911	—	66 868	33 616	29 585
2 or more workers	—	9	13	—	9	252	860	1 339
Mean family income (dollars)	—	14 806	35 843	—	62 200	90 978	46 897	42 487

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 483	3 224	2 228	3 528	7 670	4 158	—	2 720
In labor force	1 882	2 043	1 310	2 315	5 148	2 761	—	1 752
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.0	63.4	58.8	65.6	67.1	66.4	—	64.4
Civilian labor force	1 882	2 043	1 310	2 303	5 129	2 721	—	1 752
Employed	1 741	1 893	1 144	2 192	4 976	2 595	—	1 657
Unemployed	141	150	166	111	153	126	—	95
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	7.3	12.7	4.8	3.0	4.6	—	5.4
Not in labor force	1 601	1 181	918	1 213	2 522	1 397	—	968
Institutionalized persons	273	—	—	—	116	50	—	—
Enrolled in school	206	131	105	208	248	282	—	139
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	577	434	342	533	1 096	563	—	295
Females 16 years and over	2 031	1 658	1 178	1 741	4 041	2 096	—	1 342
In labor force	780	827	556	979	2 311	1 260	—	702
Percent of females 16 years and over	38.4	49.9	47.2	56.2	57.2	60.1	—	52.3
Civilian labor force	780	827	556	979	2 303	1 249	—	702
Employed	754	800	499	954	2 222	1 213	—	671
Unemployed	26	27	57	25	81	36	—	31
Percent of civilian labor force	3.3	3.3	10.3	2.6	3.5	2.9	—	4.4
With own children under 6 years	203	298	192	267	503	220	—	231
In labor force	105	153	93	169	278	132	—	134
With own children 6 to 17 years only	287	310	228	328	737	397	—	302
In labor force	207	218	170	260	547	279	—	170
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	192	371	269	370	733	346	—	297
All parents present in household in labor force	102	195	110	226	367	162	—	180
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	795	712	538	700	1 596	811	—	767
All parents present in household in labor force	475	462	372	529	1 098	521	—	356
Persons 16 to 19 years	285	243	249	199	498	328	—	241
Not enrolled in school	63	54	67	26	138	61	—	48
Unemployed or not in labor force	37	25	49	14	50	45	—	28
Not high school graduate	44	8	43	7	72	24	—	36
Employed	7	—	3	1	36	16	—	10
Unemployed	15	—	7	—	8	—	—	10
Not in labor force	22	8	33	6	28	8	—	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 741	1 893	1 144	2 192	4 976	2 595	—	1 657
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	142	159	33	292	551	248	—	130
Professional specialty occupations	226	255	47	424	760	484	—	258
Technicians and related support occupations	60	76	27	90	174	120	—	28
Sales occupations	212	254	100	176	836	426	—	167
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	294	227	178	382	806	371	—	206
Private household occupations	—	15	3	—	3	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	13	25	23	29	86	91	—	30
Service occupations, except protective and household	170	244	273	237	479	293	—	151
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	81	36	33	49	67	8	—	75
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	236	286	164	245	555	279	—	294
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	157	145	97	125	235	74	—	118
Transportation and material moving occupations	87	112	75	56	200	112	—	124
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63	59	91	87	177	89	—	70
Construction	113	152	130	132	251	115	—	127
Manufacturing	318	322	153	501	694	347	—	369
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	128	137	91	140	342	173	—	126
Wholesale and retail trade	452	416	305	412	1 299	737	—	331
Finance, insurance, and real estate	46	81	30	89	374	75	—	71
Business and repair services	66	—	37	79	148	45	—	48
Professional and related services	429	567	270	617	1 231	849	—	383
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 741	1 893	1 144	2 192	4 976	2 595	—	1 657
Private wage and salary workers	1 393	1 503	875	1 736	3 992	2 007	—	1 312
Government workers	179	285	174	297	617	474	—	204
Local government workers	92	177	124	130	212	167	—	129
Self-employed workers	161	105	85	130	342	107	—	127
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 176	2 189	1 328	2 446	5 674	3 077	—	1 866
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 497	1 688	973	1 934	4 166	2 275	—	1 386
50 to 52 weeks	1 108	1 179	593	1 340	3 206	1 663	—	1 013
40 to 49 weeks	111	203	151	210	418	201	—	135
27 to 39 weeks	110	128	91	159	305	191	—	76
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	284	221	153	283	828	385	—	227
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 552	2 740	1 841	2 920	6 242	3 420	—	2 391
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	122	88	148	248	123	—	68
With a mobility limitation	43	87	53	46	138	48	—	19
In labor force	7	6	11	15	59	16	—	—
With a self-care limitation	8	74	56	111	202	84	—	56
With a work disability	147	302	272	178	450	200	—	122
In labor force	57	93	89	72	250	90	—	43
Prevented from working	90	192	170	85	177	110	—	79
No work disability	2 405	2 438	1 569	2 742	5 792	3 220	—	2 269
In labor force	1 752	1 907	1 178	2 178	4 682	2 585	—	1 684
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	658	484	387	587	1 293	648	—	329
With a mobility or self-care limitation	116	105	109	84	215	114	—	55
With a mobility limitation	95	98	92	80	178	70	—	34
With a self-care limitation	81	70	55	43	111	75	—	21
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	165	173	143	232	255	173	—	108
Mean family income (dollars)	18 430	22 942	13 625	26 321	22 032	26 828	—	15 614
1 worker	265	306	290	357	970	426	—	336
Mean family income (dollars)	32 201	25 952	18 983	27 583	60 677	31 489	—	50 370
2 or more workers	652	693	359	702	1 679	800	—	565
Mean family income (dollars)	53 423	40 895	30 639	48 435	49 706	44 531	—	47 492

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Vigo County		Clay County					
	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Clay County	Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 406
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	49 045	9 378	39 667	21 420	2 000	2 321	1 064	1 394	1 207	1 392
Less than \$5,000	3 801	693	3 108	2 225	279	144	50	92	42	86
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 333	1 184	5 149	3 516	394	275	70	143	122	180
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 354	1 054	4 300	2 781	212	310	101	125	99	207
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 381	1 971	8 410	4 814	417	543	146	278	279	308
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 387	1 750	6 637	3 285	323	429	202	210	292	294
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 886	1 546	6 340	2 613	210	398	230	306	202	200
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 821	887	3 934	1 627	142	165	196	160	134	90
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 155	191	964	290	18	27	52	63	11	20
\$100,000 or more	927	102	825	269	5	30	17	17	26	7
Median (dollars)	23 499	23 470	23 505	19 118	18 140	22 440	32 330	26 676	26 830	20 625
Mean (dollars)	29 783	27 706	30 274	25 198	21 582	26 814	37 037	30 959	30 686	25 020
Families	33 870	7 016	26 854	13 230	1 315	1 713	906	1 102	925	1 055
Median income (dollars)	29 630	28 727	29 871	24 876	23 065	27 175	36 538	32 823	31 086	26 971
Males 15 years and over, with income	46 124	8 473	37 651	20 127	1 508	2 129	1 134	1 300	1 140	1 262
Median income (dollars)	16 427	18 770	15 938	12 015	14 798	19 274	23 571	20 897	20 940	16 599
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.7	50.4	44.6	37.8	40.1	50.0	59.2	56.2	56.9	43.7
Median income (dollars)	26 096	26 178	26 060	22 687	24 145	26 503	27 162	27 361	25 090	25 870
Females 15 years and over, with income	45 615	8 160	37 455	21 260	1 735	2 105	972	1 143	1 098	1 107
Median income (dollars)	7 708	7 366	7 809	7 235	7 371	6 730	9 388	7 755	8 232	6 736
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.1	26.6	28.4	25.7	23.1	22.3	31.5	29.1	34.2	25.7
Median income (dollars)	15 631	13 695	16 058	15 474	13 548	13 379	15 000	14 075	12 986	13 750
Per capita income (dollars)	11 702	10 538	11 973	10 527	9 066	10 174	12 465	11 598	11 272	9 655
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	49 045	9 378	39 667	21 420	2 000	2 321	1 064	1 394	1 207	1 392
With earnings	36 972	6 922	30 050	15 159	1 278	1 721	884	1 056	993	990
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 096	28 988	31 582	26 488	23 192	27 502	37 349	33 968	29 230	26 033
With Social Security income	16 236	3 385	12 851	7 716	1 853	880	293	455	389	515
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 917	7 542	8 016	7 901	7 807	7 429	7 724	7 145	7 994	7 204
With public assistance income	3 513	560	2 953	2 047	237	126	26	52	50	69
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 505	4 209	3 372	3 143	2 699	5 483	5 348	5 173	3 490	6 433
With retirement income	9 224	1 832	7 392	4 079	415	472	202	190	228	325
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 275	6 890	6 122	5 580	6 582	6 358	9 158	7 134	6 590	6 716
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	35 632	32 206	36 527	30 978	26 670	30 830	40 407	35 495	33 955	29 328
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 462	33 439	35 989	29 206	26 730	31 755	44 848	36 065	32 407	32 297
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 783	31 111	37 007	32 537	26 613	29 948	35 621	35 054	35 220	27 023
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 342	34 442	40 709	35 781	30 076	33 451	42 348	38 303	34 087	30 266
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 170	36 841	42 420	36 557	32 115	36 361	47 085	39 785	32 674	33 662
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 821	32 347	39 306	35 180	28 210	30 828	37 059	37 205	35 266	27 603
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 935	17 639	17 991	16 556	13 281	17 276	22 234	20 851	27 692	19 044
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 990	11 973	13 158	11 861	8 319	8 753	17 327	18 730	10 327	20 575
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 850	22 914	24 058	22 559	19 295	25 082	25 791	23 140	34 371	18 137
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	33 870	7 016	26 854	13 230	1 315	1 713	906	1 102	925	1 055
Householder worked in 1989	25 902	5 345	20 557	9 560	894	1 322	711	908	749	761
With related children under 18 years	16 801	3 484	13 317	6 563	661	861	505	513	450	494
With related children under 5 years	6 517	1 215	5 302	2 889	176	384	201	131	171	152
Married-couple families	27 590	6 019	21 571	9 800	1 013	1 430	817	940	877	942
Householder worked in 1989	21 691	4 711	16 980	7 287	726	1 133	651	807	715	679
With related children under 18 years	12 968	2 895	10 073	4 442	484	689	447	424	413	438
With related children under 5 years	5 144	1 023	4 121	2 029	126	292	181	118	162	144
Female householder, no husband present	5 073	811	4 262	2 901	261	228	69	131	36	86
Householder worked in 1989	3 267	500	2 767	1 835	154	137	44	85	22	58
With related children under 18 years	3 115	462	2 653	1 824	151	123	41	76	30	41
With related children under 5 years	1 125	159	966	712	50	70	13	13	9	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	18 857	2 726	16 131	10 409	756	724	217	333	324	372
Nonfamily householder	15 175	2 362	12 813	8 190	685	608	158	292	282	337
65 years and over	6 877	1 460	5 417	3 746	451	351	64	204	166	224
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	121 571	24 343	97 228	49 638	4 719	5 936	3 159	3 661	3 256	3 612
Persons under 18 years	30 578	6 476	24 102	11 856	1 259	1 617	889	921	849	941
Related children under 18 years	30 456	6 449	24 007	11 783	1 241	1 611	886	921	849	941
Related children 5 to 17 years	22 199	4 769	17 430	8 182	902	1 164	668	692	612	731
Persons 65 years and over	18 764	3 912	14 852	8 892	912	1 043	318	478	522	639
Persons 75 years and over	7 627	1 697	5 930	3 783	407	458	122	192	250	268
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 511	629	2 882	2 049	202	197	37	88	40	65
Percent below poverty level	10.4	9.0	10.7	15.5	15.4	11.5	4.1	8.0	4.3	6.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 904	336	1 568	1 072	91	139	9	34	35	28
With related children under 18 years	2 607	420	2 187	1 579	136	138	17	55	27	47
With related children under 5 years	1 378	204	1 174	880	60	94	2	26	6	16
Married-couple families	1 589	340	1 249	819	76	101	27	50	33	53
Householder worked in 1989	908	185	723	443	41	67	2	23	28	24
With related children under 18 years	963	188	775	514	37	50	10	28	20	43
With related children under 5 years	568	73	495	360	10	26	2	13	6	16
Female householder, no husband present	1 685	261	1 424	1 103	126	78	10	30	7	10
Householder worked in 1989	796	131	665	509	50	54	7	11	7	2
With related children under 18 years	1 439	204	1 235	956	99	70	7	19	7	2
With related children under 5 years	709	121	588	465	50	58	—	13	—	—
Unrelated individuals	5 808	813	4 995	3 567	291	151	85	95	78	113
Nonfamily householder	3 928	622	3 306	2 337	229	94	63	82	62	92
65 years and over	1 834	381	1 453	1 056	129	39	29	74	38	72
Persons	17 170	2 883	14 287	10 140	919	807	209	372	226	350
Percent below poverty level	14.1	11.8	14.7	20.4	19.5	13.6	6.6	10.2	6.9	9.7
Persons under 18 years	5 443	982	4 461	3 244	324	338	36	122	72	90
Related children under 18 years	5 339	957	4 382	3 187	306	334	33	122	72	90
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 343	619	2 724	1 977	163	219	31	86	60	60
Persons 65 years and over	2 485	538	1 947	1 414	162	70	66	93	50	97
Persons 75 years and over	1 259	289	970	676	71	47	51	46	19	55
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 654	1 330	6 324	4 747	533	328	27	185	38	219
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 017	4 212	19 805	13 852	1 380	1 067	257	592	348	568
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	43 879	8 468	35 411	22 660	2 298	1 964	712	1 089	1 027	1 378

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Vigo County						Terre Haute city, Vigo County			
	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 810	1 683	2 887	1 934	3 970	2 220	202	1	1 150	1 364
Less than \$5,000	28	101	142	99	119	111	64	—	112	131
\$5,000 to \$9,999	122	137	281	180	227	145	82	—	336	172
\$10,000 to \$14,999	125	136	206	193	277	179	44	—	227	221
\$15,000 to \$24,999	231	265	502	477	777	549	12	—	253	418
\$25,000 to \$34,999	306	289	569	270	783	464	—	—	110	209
\$35,000 to \$49,999	305	382	779	383	819	395	—	—	79	118
\$50,000 to \$74,999	344	244	349	216	579	265	—	—	33	91
\$75,000 to \$99,999	200	70	32	55	157	73	—	—	—	4
\$100,000 or more	149	59	27	61	232	39	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	40 335	32 014	30 463	26 098	32 275	28 167	6 356	102 264	12 619	18 649
Mean (dollars)	54 262	36 090	32 015	32 967	43 831	32 148	7 342	103 400	16 401	21 255
Families	1 409	1 342	2 209	1 300	2 917	1 422	13	1	645	935
Median income (dollars)	45 861	36 602	35 058	31 838	36 838	32 146	9 308	102 264	15 689	19 940
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 668	2 386	2 657	1 708	3 598	2 055	184	1 722	953	1 083
Median income (dollars)	30 873	13 098	21 321	21 522	23 432	18 300	4 741	3 041	9 126	14 141
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.6	44.9	54.8	51.1	55.4	49.5	12.5	2.5	44.8	47.1
Median income (dollars)	39 881	29 696	28 245	31 011	30 562	26 273	16 250	11 719	16 772	20 543
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 612	1 432	2 657	1 429	3 718	1 840	139	1 725	881	1 266
Median income (dollars)	11 125	10 130	9 369	10 095	10 455	10 067	5 959	2 500	7 255	7 756
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.3	30.8	35.0	33.2	32.6	35.3	—	2.8	37.2	30.2
Median income (dollars)	19 487	14 040	16 573	16 971	18 000	20 868	—	18 125	12 500	14 103
Per capita income (dollars)	21 035	11 555	12 467	13 968	17 361	13 267	5 599	3 128	6 979	8 175
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 810	1 683	2 887	1 934	3 970	2 220	202	1	1 150	1 364
With earnings	1 366	1 460	2 310	1 524	3 293	1 883	47	1	905	1 036
Mean earnings (dollars)	57 342	36 552	32 939	33 121	43 757	30 424	5 162	103 400	16 460	21 283
With Social Security income	622	409	813	537	1 192	551	120	—	302	471
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 522	7 460	8 428	7 326	8 968	8 742	6 761	—	6 187	7 869
With public assistance income	60	52	155	68	215	88	30	—	197	157
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 569	3 469	4 163	6 026	5 015	2 519	3 310	—	3 616	2 660
With retirement income	453	249	619	343	698	340	70	—	127	248
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 248	6 880	6 408	7 217	6 725	8 870	2 647	—	3 637	5 121
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	62 498	40 855	36 508	38 529	50 873	37 920	11 723	103 400	18 560	23 500
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	77 518	41 584	36 702	37 883	45 942	37 993	—	—	17 061	21 755
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 358	40 053	36 342	39 132	54 494	37 858	11 723	103 400	20 294	25 133
Married-couple families (dollars)	64 420	42 877	39 014	40 089	55 663	40 736	7 200	103 400	23 441	28 078
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	80 870	44 343	41 403	42 682	51 640	42 924	—	—	23 882	27 692
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 335	41 323	37 099	37 788	58 365	39 103	7 200	103 400	23 012	28 393
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	30 618	16 084	19 982	14 605	23 986	23 426	17 000	—	12 065	13 989
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 432	10 667	12 922	10 302	20 652	20 576	—	—	9 312	12 491
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 959	24 068	27 346	22 089	27 577	28 010	17 000	—	16 858	15 464
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 409	1 342	2 209	1 300	2 917	1 422	13	1	645	935
Householder worked in 1989	1 094	1 159	1 782	986	2 409	1 136	—	1	517	690
With related children under 18 years	615	747	1 083	644	1 287	670	—	—	377	486
With related children under 5 years	172	258	429	265	394	194	—	—	172	251
Married-couple families	1 324	1 224	1 908	1 106	2 452	1 210	7	1	375	588
Householder worked in 1989	1 036	1 092	1 567	877	2 039	968	—	1	319	474
With related children under 18 years	585	665	872	520	1 028	535	—	—	196	286
With related children under 5 years	172	232	342	214	370	151	—	—	96	162
Female householder, no husband present	75	94	237	126	322	180	6	—	233	276
Householder worked in 1989	48	50	159	65	244	144	—	—	167	156
With related children under 18 years	20	65	154	97	176	111	—	—	168	149
With related children under 5 years	—	26	63	39	22	35	—	—	70	47
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	432	451	764	758	1 328	1 041	204	—	716	614
Nonfamily householder	401	341	678	634	1 053	798	189	—	505	429
65 years and over	245	118	227	169	465	160	104	—	152	183
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 654	4 739	7 477	4 512	9 862	5 230	237	2	2 692	3 465
Persons under 18 years	1 128	1 275	1 903	1 100	2 357	1 184	—	—	675	976
Related children under 18 years	1 128	1 262	1 903	1 100	2 357	1 184	—	—	675	962
Related children 5 to 17 years	891	982	1 429	787	1 776	875	—	—	438	659
Persons 65 years and over	888	414	991	587	1 490	678	137	—	307	524
Persons 75 years and over	358	182	342	214	584	229	81	—	153	197
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	27	97	127	99	100	67	7	—	214	161
Percent below poverty level	1.9	7.2	5.7	7.6	3.4	4.7	53.8	—	33.2	17.2
Householder worked in 1989	15	69	69	53	67	50	—	—	150	96
With related children under 18 years	27	75	101	83	53	47	—	—	162	127
With related children under 5 years	10	28	42	54	16	23	—	—	90	67
Married-couple families	20	56	33	59	44	25	7	—	62	42
Householder worked in 1989	15	50	15	45	20	25	—	—	55	38
With related children under 18 years	20	36	11	45	6	15	—	—	45	34
With related children under 5 years	10	9	1	31	6	8	—	—	36	22
Female householder, no husband present	7	41	70	38	38	34	—	—	127	109
Householder worked in 1989	—	19	38	6	29	17	—	—	70	48
With related children under 18 years	7	39	66	36	29	24	—	—	104	83
With related children under 5 years	—	19	17	23	10	15	—	—	48	35
Unrelated individuals	47	142	179	136	254	277	107	—	285	186
Nonfamily householder	47	79	157	93	164	150	92	—	143	103
65 years and over	36	31	51	44	71	14	40	—	61	56
Persons	139	477	570	482	522	481	126	—	1 006	738
Percent below poverty level	3.0	10.1	7.6	10.7	5.3	9.2	53.2	—	37.4	21.3
Persons under 18 years	49	164	190	175	115	98	—	—	315	306
Related children under 18 years	49	151	190	175	115	98	—	—	315	301
Related children 5 to 17 years	31	122	116	78	67	57	—	—	184	204
Persons 65 years and over	36	35	72	44	107	24	59	—	88	98
Persons 75 years and over	10	35	40	33	75	—	27	—	45	58
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	43	184	232	228	173	220	28	—	362	314
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	205	600	865	734	737	640	144	—	1 284	1 088
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	536	1 262	1 665	1 243	2 262	1 202	211	—	1 918	1 867

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	862	1 074	891	1 984	1 164	1 290	1 397	1 077
Less than \$5,000	130	190	125	499	91	52	112	139
\$5,000 to \$9,999	247	254	116	503	113	107	311	180
\$10,000 to \$14,999	116	143	142	226	170	133	209	151
\$15,000 to \$24,999	147	236	184	328	280	364	369	289
\$25,000 to \$34,999	144	91	187	182	156	254	214	205
\$35,000 to \$49,999	67	114	77	131	170	190	122	81
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	20	50	87	155	159	43	32
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	19	—	20	19	8	12	—
\$100,000 or more	5	7	—	8	10	23	5	—
Median (dollars)	12 213	13 494	17 083	9 832	22 342	24 761	16 319	16 861
Mean (dollars)	16 766	18 244	20 949	16 340	28 999	29 933	20 536	18 646
Families	600	571	627	703	737	941	812	728
Median income (dollars)	15 398	16 719	19 289	19 435	27 243	30 743	22 676	20 430
Males 15 years and over, with income	604	942	660	1 613	1 007	1 138	969	878
Median income (dollars)	9 833	8 427	14 268	7 220	17 244	18 481	13 013	11 111
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.7	37.2	41.4	27.3	41.8	49.1	42.1	36.6
Median income (dollars)	15 862	20 862	22 131	21 045	23 170	23 725	21 364	17 691
Females 15 years and over, with income	812	828	943	1 499	1 094	1 232	1 315	933
Median income (dollars)	6 405	5 206	7 856	6 022	7 241	9 103	7 807	7 804
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.0	24.9	31.0	21.2	27.4	32.9	27.3	33.5
Median income (dollars)	12 557	14 760	14 167	15 526	17 010	16 472	12 604	14 864
Per capita income (dollars)	6 703	7 510	7 581	8 526	11 644	12 345	9 270	7 355
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	862	1 074	891	1 984	1 164	1 290	1 397	1 077
With earnings	583	761	635	1 339	907	968	912	760
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 080	20 682	21 852	17 656	28 919	30 583	22 910	19 677
With Social Security income	285	331	281	654	310	515	583	422
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 342	5 295	7 867	6 384	9 019	9 143	7 914	7 060
With public assistance income	147	204	138	266	87	46	99	115
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 970	2 934	2 778	2 349	4 089	4 113	3 380	2 020
With retirement income	109	153	152	245	174	320	289	169
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 684	5 156	5 611	4 402	8 410	4 979	4 911	5 059
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	19 294	22 977	23 827	23 606	34 200	35 091	26 070	21 463
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 806	19 808	20 488	19 881	31 724	35 246	27 947	22 740
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 492	28 556	27 285	27 791	36 263	34 976	24 202	20 398
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 152	27 577	27 556	28 520	38 856	37 396	29 027	24 192
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 739	24 473	27 264	26 837	39 613	39 396	32 706	26 611
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 399	31 664	27 797	30 027	38 332	35 974	25 183	22 323
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 917	12 460	15 839	15 124	14 159	23 203	17 944	14 011
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 691	9 754	10 508	10 655	10 306	15 583	14 200	14 594
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 268	19 716	25 664	22 818	20 635	30 143	21 344	13 555
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	600	571	627	703	737	941	812	728
Householder worked in 1989	398	385	382	477	568	734	587	456
With related children under 18 years	326	381	360	372	340	432	439	377
With related children under 5 years	120	222	171	203	140	175	228	105
Married-couple families	363	380	421	451	601	794	589	514
Householder worked in 1989	256	274	264	303	478	635	420	318
With related children under 18 years	159	224	190	213	251	354	301	248
With related children under 5 years	53	142	113	132	109	163	172	76
Female householder, no husband present	192	162	199	215	126	107	166	164
Householder worked in 1989	108	82	111	144	80	86	115	88
With related children under 18 years	143	135	170	136	79	58	105	94
With related children under 5 years	49	75	58	62	21	12	39	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	333	758	344	1 768	532	411	700	470
Nonfamily householder	262	503	264	1 281	427	349	585	349
65 years and over	136	152	109	403	149	204	329	168
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 131	2 627	2 513	3 701	2 792	3 050	3 102	2 700
Persons under 18 years	604	757	752	577	698	677	707	654
Related children under 18 years	594	740	752	577	698	657	707	654
Related children 5 to 17 years	448	453	536	349	473	483	497	515
Persons 65 years and over	284	277	280	613	387	587	677	456
Persons 75 years and over	140	92	165	276	120	214	339	184
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	220	188	115	141	95	32	125	174
Percent below poverty level	36.7	32.9	18.3	20.1	12.9	3.4	15.4	23.9
Householder worked in 1989	104	75	29	48	71	17	90	70
With related children under 18 years	176	165	100	110	64	32	85	108
With related children under 5 years	63	143	42	65	24	12	63	37
Married-couple families	74	105	42	69	25	18	64	97
Householder worked in 1989	27	40	10	12	25	12	48	33
With related children under 18 years	41	82	27	38	11	18	42	43
With related children under 5 years	12	82	23	24	5	12	42	18
Female householder, no husband present	129	83	73	58	65	14	37	68
Householder worked in 1989	60	35	19	29	41	5	18	28
With related children under 18 years	118	83	73	58	48	14	19	56
With related children under 5 years	40	61	19	41	14	—	13	10
Unrelated individuals	163	387	129	942	90	115	236	207
Nonfamily householder	110	204	114	615	53	79	185	140
65 years and over	53	54	39	188	16	43	110	77
Persons	840	1 110	549	1 297	350	237	600	741
Percent below poverty level	39.4	42.3	21.8	35.0	12.5	7.8	19.3	27.4
Persons under 18 years	333	408	201	157	128	86	143	198
Related children under 18 years	323	398	201	157	128	66	143	198
Related children 5 to 17 years	243	188	125	102	76	55	91	148
Persons 65 years and over	96	69	39	200	16	43	137	155
Persons 75 years and over	48	12	27	118	9	7	84	56
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	336	534	361	725	229	107	175	332
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	989	1 404	788	1 772	591	334	895	954
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 433	1 718	1 492	2 302	1 087	930	1 535	1 493

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 101 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	803	1 430	1 575	1 327	1 706	1 244	617	—
Less than \$5,000	60	19	72	23	156	160	90	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	79	161	198	122	211	153	151	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79	143	137	106	264	134	79	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	220	224	346	199	425	267	134	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	159	183	286	261	332	191	78	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	144	264	276	234	249	226	57	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	53	313	175	233	53	89	26	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	55	38	83	6	9	2	—
\$100,000 or more	4	68	47	66	10	15	—	—
Median (dollars)	23 016	34 185	25 958	33 516	20 388	21 573	12 788	—
Mean (dollars)	26 119	42 369	33 254	47 672	22 600	25 166	18 209	—
Families	559	985	1 018	985	1 088	792	436	—
Median income (dollars)	28 969	44 442	32 872	38 750	23 237	27 759	19 477	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	666	1 124	1 205	1 158	1 249	976	438	497
Median income (dollars)	16 642	26 375	20 829	27 212	13 498	15 921	15 216	2 600
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.5	48.1	47.9	51.9	44.9	45.9	38.6	1.2
Median income (dollars)	27 616	31 511	29 861	31 991	18 594	22 463	22 937	3 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	817	1 337	1 485	1 188	1 661	1 161	656	—
Median income (dollars)	7 317	11 322	10 676	10 361	9 124	8 967	5 694	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.7	23.6	25.5	28.8	34.4	30.1	17.4	—
Median income (dollars)	14 004	21 758	18 969	18 269	14 939	15 826	13 088	—
Per capita income (dollars)	10 714	18 110	15 048	19 902	9 431	10 605	7 077	2 459
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	803	1 430	1 575	1 327	1 706	1 244	617	—
With earnings	572	1 104	1 017	948	1 255	892	421	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 963	40 272	36 751	50 968	22 172	26 449	18 725	—
With Social Security income	311	513	670	512	668	357	232	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 494	9 247	9 169	9 356	8 030	8 756	6 707	—
With public assistance income	45	51	54	56	70	129	118	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 420	6 039	2 341	2 314	2 949	3 798	3 818	—
With retirement income	193	353	334	377	329	189	161	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	3 789	7 791	7 162	6 261	5 097	5 178	5 650	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	30 931	50 178	40 742	55 429	25 623	29 327	20 851	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 193	42 451	43 924	71 610	24 230	32 007	16 232	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 907	56 042	38 791	45 483	26 687	35 711	25 722	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 920	52 921	43 176	57 244	26 654	36 286	25 824	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 962	44 797	44 895	75 428	28 160	33 163	27 271	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 136	59 217	42 093	45 974	25 545	38 729	24 737	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 193	22 881	31 552	31 411	22 823	12 932	11 470	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 262	17 109	44 491	7 434	14 303	6 917	6 197	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 920	27 499	23 483	38 832	30 017	24 227	27 152	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All income levels in 1989								
Families	559	985	1 018	985	1 088	792	436	—
Householder worked in 1989	419	775	738	745	789	553	303	—
With related children under 18 years	264	425	387	383	521	415	248	—
With related children under 5 years	115	166	164	111	194	238	102	—
Married-couple families	476	891	818	920	752	556	261	—
Householder worked in 1989	357	709	610	699	532	421	186	—
With related children under 18 years	222	389	316	360	347	253	115	—
With related children under 5 years	101	158	130	111	132	135	44	—
Female householder, no husband present	57	81	151	55	308	236	155	—
Householder worked in 1989	36	59	85	36	235	132	103	—
With related children under 18 years	22	36	58	13	163	162	121	—
With related children under 5 years	5	8	21	—	58	103	58	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	252	487	673	361	736	593	239	—
Nonfamily householder	244	445	557	342	618	452	181	—
65 years and over	137	232	316	222	296	165	107	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 825	3 266	3 505	3 168	3 984	2 931	1 569	—
Persons under 18 years	423	733	681	672	971	738	496	—
Related children under 18 years	423	733	681	672	971	726	496	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	281	531	474	513	663	443	371	—
Persons 65 years and over	359	691	856	719	792	445	274	—
Persons 75 years and over	65	274	375	309	338	187	108	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	39	52	63	27	131	144	121	—
Percent below poverty level	7.0	5.3	6.2	2.7	12.0	18.2	27.8	—
Householder worked in 1989	24	46	27	15	78	63	69	—
With related children under 18 years	29	29	21	27	110	133	101	—
With related children under 5 years	5	15	21	10	77	99	47	—
Married-couple families	13	33	26	20	75	22	25	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	33	8	15	47	11	16	—
With related children under 18 years	13	16	8	20	54	11	11	—
With related children under 5 years	—	7	8	10	48	11	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	15	19	25	7	56	122	96	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	13	7	—	31	52	53	—
With related children under 18 years	5	13	7	7	56	122	90	—
With related children under 5 years	5	8	7	—	29	88	47	—
Unrelated individuals	50	61	141	42	169	184	73	—
Nonfamily householder	42	37	86	42	127	119	46	—
65 years and over	36	15	69	36	61	69	33	—
Persons	157	216	285	134	658	611	485	—
Percent below poverty level	8.6	6.6	8.1	4.2	16.5	20.8	30.9	—
Persons under 18 years	48	59	35	49	258	264	256	—
Related children under 18 years	48	59	35	49	258	252	256	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	31	47	6	31	141	125	180	—
Persons 65 years and over	46	26	85	36	77	92	52	—
Persons 75 years and over	10	12	46	10	27	53	27	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	79	31	106	38	322	332	336	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	265	393	413	200	896	761	582	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	588	705	862	490	1 808	1 163	950	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.					Remainder of Vigo County		
	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	—	9	192	52	9	483	1 683	2 887
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	—	5	101	142
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	9	11	—	—	137	281
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	9	27	21	—	19	136	206
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	110	9	—	32	265	502
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	9	11	—	45	289	569
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	37	—	—	71	382	779
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	—	9	111	244	349
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	117	70	32
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	83	59	27
Median (dollars)	—	13 750	17 381	13 333	61 359	63 415	32 014	30 463
Mean (dollars)	—	14 806	21 829	16 572	62 200	72 368	36 090	32 015
Families	—	9	13	23	9	424	1 342	2 209
Median income (dollars)	—	13 750	36 250	10 104	61 359	71 210	36 602	35 058
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	9	48	30	974	510	1 889	2 657
Median income (dollars)	—	11 250	21 304	13 026	7 139	46 436	20 271	21 321
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	100.0	12.5	—	33.7	60.6	56.4	54.8
Median income (dollars)	—	11 250	38 750	—	21 833	68 777	29 899	28 245
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	10	226	42	10	424	1 432	2 657
Median income (dollars)	—	3 750	15 942	12 292	11 250	13 929	10 130	9 369
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	26.2	—	23.1	30.8	35.0
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	16 250	—	26 000	14 040	16 573
Per capita income (dollars)	—	3 716	16 489	9 159	21 956	23 461	12 492	12 467
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	—	9	192	52	9	483	1 683	2 887
With earnings	—	9	46	32	9	418	1 460	2 310
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	14 806	18 717	18 838	62 200	71 799	36 552	32 939
With Social Security income	—	—	159	20	—	110	409	813
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	8 477	6 830	—	10 294	7 460	8 428
With public assistance income	—	—	18	20	—	4	52	155
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	5 951	3 898	—	6 146	3 469	4 163
With retirement income	—	—	78	9	—	76	249	619
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	5 796	3 200	—	12 145	6 880	6 408
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	—	14 806	35 843	10 503	62 200	78 919	40 855	36 508
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	14 806	—	11 911	62 200	87 366	41 584	36 702
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	35 843	8 968	—	69 368	40 053	36 342
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	14 806	35 843	8 968	62 200	81 418	42 877	39 014
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	14 806	—	—	62 200	89 657	44 343	41 403
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	35 843	8 968	—	71 761	41 323	37 099
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	11 911	—	28 439	16 084	19 982
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	11 911	—	16 000	10 667	12 922
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	35 136	24 068	27 346
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	—	9	13	23	9	424	1 342	2 209
Householder worked in 1989	—	9	13	12	9	349	1 159	1 782
With related children under 18 years	—	9	—	12	9	232	747	1 083
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	12	—	61	258	429
Married-couple families	—	9	13	11	9	404	1 224	1 908
Householder worked in 1989	—	9	13	—	9	337	1 092	1 567
With related children under 18 years	—	9	—	—	9	225	665	872
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	61	232	342
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	12	—	20	94	237
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	12	—	12	50	159
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	12	—	7	65	154
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	12	—	—	26	63
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	179	39	—	71	451	764
Nonfamily householder	—	—	179	29	—	59	341	678
65 years and over	—	—	173	9	—	23	118	227
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	37	203	92	46	1 486	4 739	7 477
Persons under 18 years	—	18	—	20	27	456	1 275	1 903
Related children under 18 years	—	18	—	20	27	456	1 262	1 903
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	18	—	10	27	378	982	1 429
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	197	30	—	169	414	991
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	145	21	—	49	182	342
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	127
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	5.7
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	69
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	101
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	42
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	33
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	15
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	11
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	70
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	38
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	66
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	17
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	—	—	5	142	179
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	—	5	79	157
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	51
Persons	—	—	—	—	—	5	477	570
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	3	10.1	7.6
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	190
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	190
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	116
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	72
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	40
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	5	184	232
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	37	9	53	—	5	600	865
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	37	18	53	—	46	1 262	1 665

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 444	1 573	1 079	1 925	3 778	2 168	—	1 227
Less than \$5,000	69	96	100	99	119	111	—	41
\$5,000 to \$9,999	216	170	187	180	218	134	—	110
\$10,000 to \$14,999	116	166	166	184	250	158	—	118
\$15,000 to \$24,999	331	298	270	477	667	540	—	214
\$25,000 to \$34,999	268	277	209	270	774	453	—	198
\$35,000 to \$49,999	249	356	95	383	782	395	—	235
\$50,000 to \$74,999	104	177	45	216	579	265	—	217
\$75,000 to \$99,999	78	27	2	55	157	73	—	63
\$100,000 or more	13	6	5	61	232	39	—	31
Median (dollars)	24 722	26 296	17 520	26 372	33 059	28 524	—	30 307
Mean (dollars)	35 334	29 374	20 613	33 052	44 949	32 521	—	40 427
Families	1 082	1 172	792	1 291	2 904	1 399	—	1 009
Median income (dollars)	31 410	32 171	20 754	32 004	36 887	32 385	—	35 739
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 416	1 509	973	1 699	3 550	2 025	—	1 296
Median income (dollars)	17 273	17 894	11 822	21 644	23 557	18 501	—	18 407
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.1	50.6	36.9	50.9	56.0	50.3	—	50.6
Median income (dollars)	24 174	24 605	21 012	31 114	30 514	26 273	—	31 310
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 688	1 367	927	1 419	3 492	1 798	—	991
Median income (dollars)	5 087	8 894	6 380	10 182	9 946	9 917	—	8 663
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.8	30.4	25.2	33.5	34.7	35.5	—	36.0
Median income (dollars)	13 594	16 014	12 639	16 971	18 000	21 029	—	16 696
Per capita income (dollars)	12 303	11 093	7 480	14 052	17 388	13 339	—	13 494
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 444	1 573	1 079	1 925	3 778	2 168	—	1 227
With earnings	1 031	1 227	786	1 515	3 247	1 851	—	1 046
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 515	30 684	21 616	33 230	44 112	30 624	—	40 535
With Social Security income	589	466	379	537	1 033	531	—	268
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 476	8 318	7 114	7 326	9 044	8 814	—	7 750
With public assistance income	88	72	112	68	197	68	—	90
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 070	2 682	3 119	6 026	4 929	2 113	—	2 744
With retirement income	336	278	225	343	620	331	—	236
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 792	4 770	4 980	7 217	6 842	9 024	—	6 196
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	42 889	34 343	23 299	38 695	50 941	38 371	—	45 039
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 121	33 589	22 211	38 219	45 942	38 482	—	49 301
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 515	35 146	24 503	39 132	54 639	38 277	—	40 434
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 810	35 593	24 869	40 297	55 769	41 027	—	46 550
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 084	35 872	24 444	43 173	51 640	42 924	—	52 078
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 471	35 291	25 297	37 788	58 566	39 589	—	40 804
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 106	25 381	18 497	14 605	23 986	24 248	—	25 439
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 131	13 037	16 177	10 302	20 652	21 626	—	15 323
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 303	38 959	21 977	22 089	27 577	28 010	—	38 634
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 082	1 172	792	1 291	2 904	1 399	—	1 009
Householder worked in 1989	882	932	558	977	2 396	1 124	—	838
With related children under 18 years	496	629	446	635	1 287	658	—	541
With related children under 5 years	175	283	183	265	394	182	—	183
Married-couple families	948	1 049	575	1 097	2 439	1 199	—	928
Householder worked in 1989	785	856	424	868	2 026	968	—	770
With related children under 18 years	436	565	304	511	1 028	535	—	490
With related children under 5 years	163	254	143	214	370	151	—	162
Female householder, no husband present	92	84	165	126	322	168	—	53
Householder worked in 1989	68	56	99	65	244	132	—	47
With related children under 18 years	46	44	111	97	176	99	—	30
With related children under 5 years	12	15	33	39	22	23	—	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	416	487	373	758	1 149	1 002	—	251
Nonfamily householder	362	401	287	634	874	769	—	218
65 years and over	268	175	158	169	292	151	—	90
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 830	4 167	2 940	4 475	9 659	5 138	—	3 679
Persons under 18 years	987	1 098	842	1 082	2 357	1 164	—	1 082
Related children under 18 years	987	1 098	837	1 082	2 357	1 164	—	1 078
Related children 5 to 17 years	824	786	613	769	1 776	865	—	826
Persons 65 years and over	658	484	387	587	1 293	648	—	329
Persons 75 years and over	259	174	157	214	439	208	—	123
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	51	83	141	99	100	67	—	68
Percent below poverty level	4.7	7.1	17.8	7.7	3.4	4.8	—	6.7
Householder worked in 1989	17	46	69	53	67	50	—	56
With related children under 18 years	9	71	101	83	53	47	—	68
With related children under 5 years	6	47	51	54	16	23	—	27
Married-couple families	30	51	79	59	44	25	—	53
Householder worked in 1989	8	28	42	45	20	25	—	47
With related children under 18 years	3	45	47	45	6	15	—	53
With related children under 5 years	—	29	30	31	6	8	—	21
Female householder, no husband present	15	18	52	38	38	34	—	15
Householder worked in 1989	9	10	19	6	29	17	—	9
With related children under 18 years	6	18	46	36	29	24	—	15
With related children under 5 years	6	10	17	23	10	15	—	6
Unrelated individuals	112	147	133	136	254	277	—	43
Nonfamily householder	96	99	94	93	164	150	—	32
65 years and over	80	34	52	44	71	14	—	20
Persons	245	385	625	482	522	481	—	355
Percent below poverty level	6.4	9.2	21.3	10.8	5.4	9.4	—	9.6
Persons under 18 years	13	87	216	175	115	98	—	159
Related children under 18 years	13	87	211	175	115	98	—	155
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	37	140	78	67	57	—	122
Persons 65 years and over	116	48	67	44	107	24	—	20
Persons 75 years and over	54	21	28	33	75	—	—	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	33	120	217	228	173	220	—	165
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	436	564	916	697	728	587	—	555
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 238	1 279	1 731	1 206	2 244	1 149	—	931

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County		Terre Haute city, Vigo County					
		Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 109 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	123 084	98 536	51 171	3 303	1 486	2 166	1 595	3 384	1 108
Native	121 843	97 403	50 534	3 270	1 480	2 136	1 591	3 297	952
Foreign born	1 241	1 133	637	33	6	30	4	87	156
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	208	189	116	—	—	—	—	22	—
Persons 5 years and over	115 350	92 479	48 026	3 303	1 387	1 909	1 475	3 203	1 108
Speak a language other than English	2 961	2 627	1 471	102	36	79	31	145	303
Do not speak English "very well"	993	884	533	18	7	24	—	22	17
In linguistically isolated households	299	280	154	—	—	—	—	22	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	33 385	27 566	15 145	3 277	369	523	441	1 484	206
Preprimary school	1 744	1 479	683	—	6	19	60	61	7
Public school	1 176	991	481	—	6	19	28	61	7
Elementary or high school	19 678	15 201	6 809	—	312	294	268	306	70
Public school	18 777	14 476	6 446	—	306	272	247	265	70
College	11 963	10 886	7 653	3 277	51	210	113	1 117	129
Public college	10 176	9 161	6 658	3 261	27	168	101	988	95
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	77 892	61 812	31 306	24	887	1 156	978	1 814	994
Less than 9th grade	5 755	4 373	2 679	—	155	79	79	199	103
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 690	10 213	5 769	—	311	306	219	310	144
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30 581	22 845	11 152	—	267	432	394	354	421
Some college, no degree	12 554	10 337	5 194	15	87	203	149	318	193
Associate degree	3 569	2 882	1 473	1	38	25	50	135	76
Bachelor's degree	6 648	5 750	2 563	—	7	64	23	289	28
Graduate or professional degree	6 095	5 412	2 476	8	22	47	64	209	29
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.3	76.4	73.0	100.0	47.5	66.7	69.5	71.9	75.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.4	18.1	16.1	33.3	3.3	9.6	8.9	27.5	5.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 204	1 163	1 057	4	1 462	1 506	1 297	796	1 579
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	115 350	92 479	48 026	3 303	1 387	1 909	1 475	3 203	1 108
Same house	65 845	50 846	23 692	341	646	646	731	1 100	239
Different house in United States	49 078	41 254	24 124	2 930	741	1 256	744	2 067	861
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 118	14 872	10 814	26	488	648	445	736	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 813	10 359	3 242	65	110	123	54	189	9
Different MSA/PMSA	10 567	9 435	5 753	1 556	86	249	86	690	550
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7 580	6 588	4 315	1 283	57	236	159	452	302
Abroad	427	379	210	32	—	7	—	36	8
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	52 962	42 757	20 781	1 142	485	861	529	1 475	9
Car, truck, or van	48 621	39 158	18 537	611	446	746	481	1 297	9
Drove alone	42 044	34 145	16 045	498	380	617	417	1 082	9
Carpooled	6 577	5 013	2 492	113	66	129	64	215	—
Public transportation	284	265	181	—	9	20	—	13	—
Other means	2 652	2 271	1 644	514	22	48	18	158	—
Worked at home	1 405	1 063	419	17	8	47	30	7	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.5	17.4	14.8	9.8	15.0	15.8	16.6	10.9	5.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	48 005	39 636	19 519	898	461	819	505	1 400	9
Central city	34 519	32 300	17 528	875	446	709	449	1 302	9
Outside central city	13 486	7 336	1 991	23	15	110	56	98	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 957	3 121	1 262	244	24	42	24	75	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	97 293	78 381	41 602	3 303	1 134	1 614	1 225	2 900	1 081
In labor force	57 996	46 875	23 135	1 367	652	984	592	1 621	9
Employed	54 078	43 622	21 253	1 239	499	877	521	1 510	9
Unemployed	3 720	3 067	1 809	128	153	100	58	111	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.6	7.8	9.4	23.5	10.2	10.0	6.8	—
Females 16 years and over	50 960	40 914	21 883	1 626	646	768	700	1 432	10
Employed	24 310	19 824	9 989	680	216	358	247	735	—
Unemployed	1 593	1 252	805	45	88	38	31	36	—
With own children under 6 years	6 660	5 312	2 648	—	86	198	131	135	—
In labor force	3 975	3 191	1 624	—	34	71	63	87	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 449	6 516	2 830	—	103	79	112	87	—
In labor force	6 162	4 775	2 132	—	55	73	64	112	10
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 664	7 198	4 388	1 698	116	107	135	198	—
Not enrolled in school	1 638	1 329	724	17	17	63	48	15	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	857	675	346	9	17	21	41	15	—
Nat high school graduate	846	706	409	—	17	32	41	—	—
Employed	264	237	145	—	—	24	—	—	—
Unemployed	198	160	93	—	12	—	12	—	—
Nat in labor force	384	309	171	—	5	8	29	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	65 000	52 965	27 213	3 056	621	1 054	693	2 035	468
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	47 762	38 714	19 404	1 518	464	757	508	1 402	403
50 to 52 weeks	32 443	26 026	11 993	81	304	449	367	708	219
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	76 225	61 487	31 153	3 303	919	1 378	1 005	2 324	19
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 295	2 575	1 500	9	71	123	99	133	—
With a mobility limitation	1 751	1 443	903	9	27	81	71	114	—
In labor force	296	212	94	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	2 329	1 767	1 012	—	55	84	57	67	—
With a work disability	7 117	5 586	3 307	66	144	281	210	315	—
In labor force	2 433	1 906	991	33	30	62	9	112	—
Prevented from working	4 138	3 308	2 073	15	90	213	176	194	—
No work disability	69 108	55 901	27 846	3 237	775	1 097	795	2 009	19
In labor force	53 286	43 104	21 032	1 334	597	879	556	1 442	9
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18 132	14 277	8 384	—	215	229	199	567	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 747	2 890	1 879	—	52	54	58	152	—
With a mobility limitation	2 785	2 203	1 381	—	33	39	15	130	—
With a self-care limitation	2 166	1 600	1 023	—	35	28	43	48	—

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County		Terre Haute city, Vigo County					
		Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 109 (pt.)
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	54 078	43 622	21 253	1 239	499	877	521	1 510	9
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 165	4 325	2 113	80	30	63	47	142	9
Professional specialty occupations	7 402	6 422	3 087	165	13	125	79	318	—
Technicians and related support occupations	1 770	1 560	746	44	13	6	16	81	—
Sales occupations	6 258	5 263	2 547	219	98	126	59	146	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 728	7 169	3 662	316	52	91	58	203	—
Private household occupations	167	147	59	8	—	—	—	10	—
Protective service occupations	1 092	832	419	16	19	7	8	9	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 940	5 490	2 977	175	137	160	77	267	—
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 094	653	224	50	16	7	5	18	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 383	4 941	2 050	33	45	122	84	85	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 038	2 932	1 482	16	40	87	18	126	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 544	1 911	835	33	—	42	51	47	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 497	1 977	1 052	84	36	41	19	58	—
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	46 719	37 404	19 610	1	620	907	589	1 724	9
Less than \$5,000	3 385	2 692	1 820	—	85	155	91	357	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 005	4 828	3 209	—	190	235	73	452	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 056	4 027	2 539	—	92	137	83	202	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 001	8 051	4 530	—	116	197	134	311	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 011	6 266	2 989	—	95	95	122	168	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 620	6 079	2 447	—	31	47	40	131	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 663	3 776	1 542	—	6	15	36	75	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 098	907	282	—	—	19	10	20	—
\$100,000 or more	880	778	252	1	5	7	—	8	—
Median (dollars)	23 750	23 775	19 560	102 264	11 434	12 614	16 799	10 974	61 359
Mean (dollars)	29 815	30 324	25 288	103 400	15 939	17 358	21 226	17 491	62 200
Families	32 387	25 413	12 133	1	435	457	405	653	9
Median income (dollars)	29 893	30 154	25 268	102 264	14 440	15 791	18 651	19 375	61 359
Per capita income (dollars)	11 744	12 039	10 613	3 135	6 427	7 371	8 175	9 221	26 967
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	46 719	37 404	19 610	1	620	907	589	1 724	9
With earnings	35 168	28 289	13 833	1	411	635	405	1 154	9
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 032	31 507	26 413	103 400	17 326	19 604	22 522	19 050	62 200
With Social Security income	15 666	12 328	7 250	—	217	286	191	608	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 964	8 077	7 975	—	6 746	5 283	7 960	6 537	—
With public assistance income	3 242	2 682	1 801	—	123	173	111	227	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 620	3 498	3 269	—	3 076	3 087	3 284	2 639	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	35 598	36 509	30 868	103 400	18 068	21 944	24 204	23 771	62 200
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 014	35 446	28 349	—	14 507	17 333	20 748	19 639	62 200
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 013	40 317	35 110	103 400	23 029	25 973	29 292	29 403	62 200
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 243	41 264	34 639	—	22 487	20 608	31 043	28 492	62 200
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 350	18 493	17 096	—	9 231	12 095	12 132	15 124	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 350	13 603	12 314	—	5 784	9 616	9 670	10 655	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	32 387	25 413	12 133	1	435	457	405	653	9
Householder worked in 1989	24 824	19 509	8 821	1	262	310	231	439	9
With related children under 18 years	15 871	12 408	5 834	—	230	289	198	322	9
With related children under 5 years	6 063	4 853	2 505	—	83	190	83	153	—
Married-couple families	26 619	20 635	9 156	1	268	308	279	401	9
Householder worked in 1989	20 943	16 255	6 831	1	175	222	171	265	9
With related children under 18 years	12 409	9 528	4 065	—	117	174	99	163	9
With related children under 5 years	4 860	3 842	1 803	—	38	126	55	82	—
Female householder, no husband present	4 635	3 831	2 494	—	128	125	119	215	—
Householder worked in 1989	2 998	2 505	1 585	—	59	64	53	144	—
With related children under 18 years	2 787	2 332	1 506	—	95	98	99	136	—
With related children under 5 years	986	827	576	—	33	64	28	62	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 683	14 983	9 390	—	238	684	240	1 429	—
Nonfamily householder	14 332	11 991	7 477	—	185	450	184	1 071	—
65 years and over	6 644	5 203	3 532	—	84	146	70	357	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	115 478	91 279	44 887	2	1 486	2 147	1 587	3 120	46
Persons under 18 years	28 728	22 286	10 388	—	418	577	427	495	27
Related children under 18 years	28 613	22 198	10 315	—	408	560	427	495	27
Related children 5 to 17 years	20 939	16 199	7 211	—	309	315	307	322	27
Persons 65 years and over	18 132	14 277	8 384	—	215	229	199	567	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	3 184	2 562	1 752	—	170	166	85	117	—
Percent below poverty level	9.8	10.1	14.4	—	39.1	36.3	21.0	17.9	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 754	1 425	942	—	71	69	21	36	—
With related children under 18 years	2 341	1 928	1 329	—	137	143	70	86	—
With related children under 5 years	1 225	1 021	736	—	50	127	29	41	—
Married-couple families	1 484	1 144	724	—	67	100	29	45	—
Householder worked in 1989	878	693	413	—	27	40	10	—	—
With related children under 18 years	898	710	449	—	41	77	14	14	—
With related children under 5 years	508	435	300	—	12	77	10	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	1 484	1 230	913	—	92	66	56	58	—
Householder worked in 1989	697	573	421	—	33	29	11	29	—
With related children under 18 years	1 259	1 062	783	—	85	66	56	58	—
With related children under 5 years	637	516	393	—	33	50	19	41	—
Unrelated individuals	5 246	4 438	3 030	—	124	348	81	706	—
Nonfamily householder	3 575	2 953	1 994	—	76	178	75	482	—
65 years and over	1 715	1 334	937	—	19	48	23	166	—
Persons	15 519	12 679	8 608	—	646	967	400	998	—
Percent below poverty level	13.4	13.9	19.2	—	43.5	45.0	25.2	32.0	—
Persons under 18 years	4 886	3 923	2 723	—	270	339	143	142	—
Related children under 18 years	4 789	3 851	2 666	—	260	329	143	142	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 029	2 429	1 682	—	197	148	94	102	—
Persons 65 years and over	2 282	1 744	1 232	—	55	63	23	178	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 691	5 361	3 809	—	261	458	263	472	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	21 894	17 740	11 880	—	764	1 210	514	1 393	—

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County		Terre Haute city, Vigo County			
		Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 109 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	6 073	5 968	5 356	640	456	903	881
Native	5 832	5 727	5 150	640	456	891	768
Foreign born	241	241	206	—	—	12	113
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	46	46	46	8	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 617	5 512	4 934	593	414	807	881
Speak a language other than English	442	442	407	26	40	22	210
Do not speak English "very well"	201	201	194	8	—	13	99
In linguistically isolated households	68	68	68	8	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 059	2 040	1 778	165	161	307	139
Preprimary school	100	100	83	8	8	29	—
Public school	71	71	64	8	—	29	—
Elementary or high school	1 091	1 072	885	120	123	232	54
Public school	1 041	1 022	850	120	123	232	27
College	868	868	810	37	30	46	85
Public college	813	813	755	37	22	40	58
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	3 468	3 382	3 040	377	242	514	774
Less than 9th grade	397	397	382	44	28	56	102
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	823	788	757	95	27	76	285
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 017	986	875	106	85	182	163
Some college, no degree	748	741	653	107	58	128	159
Associate degree	133	133	121	5	5	16	49
Bachelor's degree	243	243	192	12	29	56	8
Graduate or professional degree	107	94	60	8	10	—	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.8	65.0	62.5	63.1	77.3	74.3	50.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.1	10.0	8.3	5.3	16.1	10.9	2.1
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 091	1 106	1 101	1 116	1 349	1 194	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	5 617	5 512	4 934	593	414	807	881
Same house	2 739	2 685	2 250	390	213	539	217
Different house in United States	2 781	2 730	2 594	195	201	268	634
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 141	1 122	1 109	108	180	200	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 116	1 033	59	—	—	—	22
Different MSA/PMSA	1 377	1 358	1 307	82	21	52	560
Not in on MSA/PMSA	147	147	119	5	—	16	52
Abroad	97	97	90	8	—	—	30
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 979	1 965	1 660	254	191	342	—
Car, truck, or van	1 601	1 587	1 306	204	168	259	—
Drove alone	1 297	1 283	1 034	159	115	220	—
Carpooled	304	304	272	45	53	39	—
Public transportation	138	138	127	18	8	38	—
Other means	201	201	201	27	15	28	—
Worked at home	39	39	26	5	—	17	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	17.1	16.3	17.0	16.5	19.3	—
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 812	1 798	1 541	244	159	321	—
Central city	1 615	1 601	1 409	230	136	276	—
Outside central city	197	197	132	14	23	45	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	167	167	119	10	32	21	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	4 611	4 525	4 105	464	320	599	881
In labor force	2 316	2 293	1 973	311	223	403	—
Employed	2 051	2 037	1 732	270	203	350	—
Unemployed	265	256	241	41	20	53	—
Percent of civilian labor force	11.4	11.2	12.2	13.2	9.0	13.2	—
Females 16 years and over	2 039	1 987	1 800	266	172	361	—
Employed	1 101	1 087	972	148	108	217	—
Unemployed	106	106	100	17	—	17	—
With own children under 6 years	322	322	300	38	32	86	—
In labor force	231	231	220	25	16	86	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	330	323	292	44	44	107	—
In labor force	277	270	239	38	38	81	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	462	462	412	28	54	35	13
Not enrolled in school	97	97	86	13	19	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	45	45	45	13	6	—	—
Not high school graduate	43	43	35	—	9	—	—
Employed	25	25	17	—	9	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	18	18	18	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 761	2 730	2 394	320	222	364	279
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 939	1 908	1 639	236	161	293	213
50 to 52 weeks	1 165	1 158	959	140	107	190	104
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 108	3 089	2 714	395	272	507	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	215	215	195	29	22	35	—
With a mobility limitation	71	71	67	6	8	—	—
In labor force	11	11	11	6	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	188	188	172	23	22	35	—
With a work disability	219	219	206	33	25	21	—
In labor force	72	72	63	18	12	—	—
Prevented from working	147	147	143	15	13	21	—
No work disability	2 889	2 870	2 508	362	247	486	—
In labor force	2 209	2 195	1 884	293	208	403	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	551	497	467	69	48	81	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	141	134	128	5	20	27	—
With a mobility limitation	108	108	102	5	20	27	—
With a self-care limitation	73	66	60	—	6	14	—

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Vigo County			Terre Haute city, Vigo County			
	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 109 (pt.)
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 051	2 037	1 732	270	203	350	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	129	129	97	—	11	19	—
Professional specialty occupations	183	183	133	6	19	11	—
Technicians and related support occupations	88	88	63	18	—	11	—
Sales occupations	220	220	175	30	17	28	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	280	273	219	29	15	22	—
Private household occupations	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	59	59	55	15	13	9	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	443	443	412	71	59	74	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	12	12	7	—	5	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	156	156	125	24	15	58	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	245	245	229	39	40	62	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	64	64	47	—	7	8	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	165	165	165	31	7	43	—
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 819	1 775	1 556	242	148	284	—
Less than \$5,000	338	338	329	45	30	34	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	286	279	275	57	19	43	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	246	223	209	24	6	49	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	301	292	251	31	25	50	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	303	298	277	49	19	65	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	218	218	144	36	44	29	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	90	90	63	—	5	14	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	30	30	8	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 051	16 397	13 906	14 479	22 308	18 375	—
Mean (dollars)	21 339	21 501	18 459	18 887	24 188	20 191	—
Families	1 155	1 127	948	165	114	204	—
Median income (dollars)	21 319	21 736	19 427	22 708	24 000	21 389	—
Per capita income (dollars)	7 171	7 188	6 296	7 235	7 972	6 430	4 293
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 819	1 775	1 556	242	148	284	—
With earnings	1 362	1 333	1 120	172	107	212	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 726	24 073	20 729	23 271	28 432	20 806	—
With Social Security income	510	466	434	68	45	90	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 582	6 532	6 553	5 055	5 374	7 671	—
With public assistance income	247	247	230	24	31	27	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 208	2 208	2 323	2 428	2 077	698	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	25 873	26 114	22 398	22 526	27 121	23 074	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 860	25 860	20 758	19 684	26 978	18 859	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 589	35 164	29 783	31 139	34 438	24 185	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 505	38 505	31 589	33 833	37 306	21 653	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 656	13 644	13 460	11 289	13 692	21 353	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 498	9 498	9 498	11 993	10 179	12 590	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	1 155	1 127	948	165	114	204	—
Householder worked in 1989	801	785	628	136	75	133	—
With related children under 18 years	722	715	618	96	92	154	—
With related children under 5 years	328	328	289	37	32	80	—
Married-couple families	671	650	512	95	72	124	—
Householder worked in 1989	490	481	356	81	52	75	—
With related children under 18 years	365	365	277	42	50	83	—
With related children under 5 years	167	167	137	15	16	50	—
Female householder, no husband present	418	411	390	64	37	80	—
Householder worked in 1989	258	251	239	49	18	58	—
With related children under 18 years	314	307	307	48	37	71	—
With related children under 5 years	130	130	130	16	11	30	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	847	831	784	95	50	104	—
Nonfamily householder	664	648	608	77	34	80	—
65 years and over	218	202	202	52	6	39	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 720	4 628	4 046	640	456	892	—
Persons under 18 years	1 557	1 538	1 348	186	180	319	—
Related children under 18 years	1 550	1 531	1 348	186	180	319	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 094	1 075	926	139	138	223	—
Persons 65 years and over	551	497	467	69	48	81	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	275	268	255	50	22	30	—
Percent below poverty level	23.8	23.8	26.9	30.3	19.3	14.7	—
Householder worked in 1989	126	119	106	33	6	8	—
With related children under 18 years	224	217	208	39	22	30	—
With related children under 5 years	116	116	107	13	16	13	—
Married-couple families	64	64	64	7	5	13	—
Householder worked in 1989	11	11	11	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	34	34	34	—	5	13	—
With related children under 5 years	29	29	29	—	5	13	—
Female householder, no husband present	190	183	179	37	17	17	—
Householder worked in 1989	94	87	83	27	6	8	—
With related children under 18 years	169	162	162	33	17	17	—
With related children under 5 years	66	66	66	7	11	—	—
Unrelated individuals	394	394	387	39	29	48	—
Nonfamily householder	296	296	296	34	21	39	—
65 years and over	113	113	113	34	6	16	—
Persons	1 369	1 331	1 292	194	133	149	—
Percent below poverty level	29.0	28.8	31.9	30.3	29.2	16.7	—
Persons under 18 years	530	511	497	63	69	58	—
Related children under 18 years	523	504	497	63	69	58	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	309	290	290	46	40	31	—
Persons 65 years and over	171	171	171	41	6	16	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	737	737	714	75	66	98	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 751	1 698	1 659	225	184	274	—

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 093	1 086	586
Native	233	233	68
Foreign born	860	853	518
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	83	83	79
Persons 5 years and over	1 013	1 006	547
Speak a language other than English	760	758	481
Do not speak English "very well"	387	387	296
In linguistically isolated households	168	168	160
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	636	636	432
Preprimary school	32	32	8
Public school	15	15	8
Elementary or high school	99	99	22
Public school	99	99	22
College	505	505	402
Public college	404	404	348
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	644	637	323
Less than 9th grade	6	6	6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	57	52	23
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	72	70	27
Some college, no degree	104	104	79
Associate degree	26	26	5
Bachelor's degree	100	100	37
Graduate or professional degree	279	279	146
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.2	90.9	91.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	58.9	59.5	56.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	699	699	704
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 013	1 006	547
Some house	260	258	65
Different house in United States	347	342	119
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	119	119	47
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	28	28	14
Different MSA/PMSA	192	187	58
Not in on MSA/PMSA	8	8	-
Abroad	406	406	363
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	335	330	129
Car, truck, or van	277	272	104
Drove alone	253	253	97
Carpooled	24	19	7
Public transportation	2	2	-
Other means	38	38	25
Worked at home	18	18	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	15.0	10.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	291	291	121
Central city	230	230	103
Outside central city	61	61	18
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	44	39	8
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	930	923	531
In labor force	433	428	212
Employed	368	363	153
Unemployed	65	65	59
Percent of civilian labor force	15.0	15.2	27.8
Females 16 years and over	478	478	263
Employed	144	144	65
Unemployed	25	25	19
With own children under 6 years	88	88	73
In labor force	38	38	31
With own children 6 to 17 years only	74	74	14
In labor force	18	18	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	57	57	33
Not enrolled in school	-	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-
Not high school graduate	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	583	578	333
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	365	360	164
50 to 52 weeks	191	186	72
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	880	873	515
With a mobility or self-care limitation	21	19	14
With a mobility limitation	19	17	14
In labor force	3	3	-
With a self-care limitation	5	5	-
With a work disability	18	16	8
In labor force	8	8	8
Prevented from working	10	8	-
No work disability	862	857	507
In labor force	425	420	204
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	38	38	4
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	10	-
With a mobility limitation	10	10	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	368	363	153
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5	5	5
Professional specialty occupations	166	166	47
Technicians and related support occupations	27	27	18
Sales occupations	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	99	99	61
Private household occupations	6	6	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	33	33	22
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	25	25	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2	2	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5	—	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	355	353	187
Less than \$5,000	63	63	63
\$5,000 to \$9,999	37	37	27
\$10,000 to \$14,999	46	44	27
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42	42	16
\$25,000 to \$34,999	24	24	14
\$35,000 to \$49,999	26	26	5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	50	50	18
\$75,000 to \$99,999	27	27	—
\$100,000 or more	40	40	17
Median (dollars)	23 359	23 516	10 417
Mean (dollars)	69 457	69 786	72 254
Families	202	202	94
Median income (dollars)	37 083	37 083	31 250
Per capita income (dollars)	23 001	23 106	24 202
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	355	353	187
With earnings	318	318	162
Mean earnings (dollars)	71 243	71 243	74 315
With Social Security income	28	28	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 740	3 740	4 632
With public assistance income	8	8	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 280	2 280	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	100 440	100 440	134 683
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	141 985	141 985	169 983
Married-couple families (dollars)	107 059	107 059	142 936
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	141 985	141 985	169 983
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 632	13 632	13 632
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	202	202	94
Householder worked in 1989	180	180	82
With related children under 18 years	123	123	67
With related children under 5 years	79	79	56
Married-couple families	188	188	88
Householder worked in 1989	166	166	76
With related children under 18 years	123	123	67
With related children under 5 years	79	79	56
Female householder, no husband present	6	6	6
Householder worked in 1989	6	6	6
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	258	251	188
Nonfamily householder	153	151	93
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	946	939	470
Persons under 18 years	180	180	55
Related children under 18 years	180	180	55
Related children 5 to 17 years	100	100	16
Persons 65 years and over	38	38	4
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	34	34	24
Percent below poverty level	16.8	16.8	25.5
Householder worked in 1989	12	12	12
With related children under 18 years	24	24	24
With related children under 5 years	24	24	24
Married-couple families	34	34	24
Householder worked in 1989	12	12	12
With related children under 18 years	24	24	24
With related children under 5 years	24	24	24
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	139	134	123
Nonfamily householder	55	55	47
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	226	221	186
Percent below poverty level	23.9	23.5	39.6
Persons under 18 years	18	18	15
Related children under 18 years	18	18	15
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	21	21	—
Ratio of income In 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	181	181	181
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	290	285	233

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 051	957	762
Native	683	611	438
Foreign born	368	346	324
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	13	13	13
Persons 5 years and over	988	901	708
Speak a language other than English	558	540	447
Do not speak English "very well"	328	325	310
In linguistically isolated households	13	13	13
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	384	353	252
Preprimary school	7	7	7
Public school	7	7	7
Elementary or high school	225	203	148
Public school	215	193	148
College	152	143	97
Public college	141	132	86
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	650	601	481
Less than 9th grade	154	147	136
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	107	100	91
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	216	183	125
Some college, no degree	73	73	38
Associate degree	47	47	47
Bachelor's degree	44	44	44
Graduate or professional degree	9	7	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.8	58.9	52.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.2	8.5	9.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	964	833	552
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	988	901	708
Same house	379	342	197
Different house in United States	548	498	458
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	72	72	67
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	29	22	18
Different MSA/PMSA	363	348	317
Not in an MSA/PMSA	84	56	56
Abroad	61	61	53
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	291	263	158
Car, truck, or van	267	245	151
Drove alone	237	222	151
Carpooled	30	23	—
Public transportation	7	7	7
Other means	6	—	—
Worked at home	11	11	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.7	17.6	17.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	273	245	150
Central city	222	207	150
Outside central city	51	38	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	18	18	8
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	883	813	643
In labor force	350	316	197
Employed	291	263	158
Unemployed	59	53	39
Percent of civilian labor force	16.9	16.8	19.8
Females 16 years and over	276	247	153
Employed	158	152	101
Unemployed	6	—	—
With own children under 6 years	37	32	25
In labor force	21	21	19
With own children 6 to 17 years only	37	31	6
In labor force	37	31	6
Persons 16 to 19 years	120	108	62
Not enrolled in school	21	14	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	8	—
Not high school graduate	7	—	—
Employed	7	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	494	445	315
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	319	270	204
50 to 52 weeks	218	190	154
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	467	401	259
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	26	24
With a mobility limitation	2	2	—
In labor force	2	2	—
With a self-care limitation	26	26	24
With a work disability	44	30	14
In labor force	36	30	14
Prevented from working	8	—	—
No work disability	423	371	245
In labor force	302	274	183
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	84	80	52
With a mobility or self-care limitation	22	18	18
With a mobility limitation	22	18	18
With a self-care limitation	10	10	10

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	291	263	158
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8	8	8
Professional specialty occupations	39	39	32
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—
Sales occupations	37	31	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	74	74	46
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	14	14	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	35	35	13
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	27	27	13
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	36	21	16
Transportation and material moving occupations	8	8	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13	6	6
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	190	165	114
Less than \$5,000	15	15	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	16	16	16
\$10,000 to \$14,999	33	33	33
\$15,000 to \$24,999	50	37	23
\$25,000 to \$34,999	26	26	5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	28	24	16
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14	14	8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	20 673	20 066	14 342
Mean (dollars)	26 007	23 790	20 403
Families	141	116	71
Median income (dollars)	28 594	28 750	20 179
Per capita income (dollars)	17 400	18 220	21 286
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	190	165	114
With earnings	149	124	77
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 471	26 410	24 685
With Social Security income	51	47	30
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 962	8 966	7 996
With public assistance income	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	31 799	29 894	27 545
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 163	29 216	25 933
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 517	35 289	36 597
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 020	37 123	33 896
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 052	17 052	15 592
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 000	12 000	12 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	141	116	71
Householder worked in 1989	126	105	63
With related children under 18 years	64	49	40
With related children under 5 years	35	35	32
Married-couple families	109	84	42
Householder worked in 1989	97	76	34
With related children under 18 years	47	32	26
With related children under 5 years	18	18	18
Female householder, no husband present	26	26	23
Householder worked in 1989	23	23	23
With related children under 18 years	11	11	8
With related children under 5 years	11	11	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	92	92	75
Nonfamily householder	49	49	43
65 years and over	24	24	22
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	665	571	376
Persons under 18 years	179	150	105
Related children under 18 years	179	150	105
Related children 5 to 17 years	122	100	57
Persons 65 years and over	84	80	52
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	6	6	6
Percent below poverty level	4.3	5.2	8.5
Householder worked in 1989	6	6	6
With related children under 18 years	6	6	6
With related children under 5 years	6	6	6
Married-couple families	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	54	54	41
Nonfamily householder	19	19	17
65 years and over	10	10	10
Persons	107	107	94
Percent below poverty level	16.1	18.7	25.0
Persons under 18 years	35	35	35
Related children under 18 years	35	35	35
Related children 5 to 17 years	9	9	9
Persons 65 years and over	22	22	22
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	41	41	31
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	168	168	155

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	122 383	97 915	50 669
Native	121 328	96 958	50 200
Foreign born	1 055	957	469
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	202	183	110
Persons 5 years and over	114 701	91 903	47 567
Speak a language other than English	2 691	2 368	1 241
Do not speak English "very well"	822	716	365
In linguistically isolated households	293	274	148
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	33 114	27 326	14 957
Preprimary school	1 737	1 472	676
Public school	1 169	984	474
Elementary or high school	19 491	15 036	6 677
Public school	18 600	14 321	6 314
College	11 886	10 818	7 604
Public college	10 102	9 096	6 612
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	77 483	61 438	31 000
Less than 9th grade	5 671	4 296	2 602
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 606	10 129	5 694
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30 413	22 703	11 054
Some college, no degree	12 525	10 308	5 173
Associate degree	3 550	2 863	1 454
Bachelor's degree	6 632	5 734	2 547
Graduate or professional degree	6 086	5 405	2 476
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.4	76.5	73.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.4	18.1	16.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 204	1 163	1 059
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	114 701	91 903	47 567
Same house	65 552	50 588	23 529
Different house in United States	48 737	40 951	23 835
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 075	14 829	10 776
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 793	10 339	3 224
Different MSA/PMSA	10 365	9 243	5 568
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7 504	6 540	4 267
Abroad	412	364	203
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	52 776	42 592	20 673
Car, truck, or van	48 459	39 011	18 436
Drove alone	41 907	34 016	15 944
Carpooled	6 552	4 995	2 492
Public transportation	277	258	174
Other means	2 646	2 271	1 644
Worked at home	1 394	1 052	419
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	17.4	14.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	47 819	39 471	19 411
Central city	34 369	32 165	17 420
Outside central city	13 450	7 306	1 991
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 957	3 121	1 262
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	96 720	77 864	41 192
In labor force	57 761	46 667	22 996
Employed	53 892	43 457	21 145
Unemployed	3 671	3 024	1 778
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.5	7.8
Females 16 years and over	50 771	40 747	21 773
Employed	24 205	19 725	9 917
Unemployed	1 587	1 252	805
With own children under 6 years	6 628	5 280	2 623
In labor force	3 954	3 170	1 605
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 426	6 499	2 824
In labor force	6 139	4 758	2 126
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 561	7 107	4 334
Not enrolled in school	1 617	1 315	724
Unemployed or not in labor force	849	667	346
Not high school graduate	839	706	409
Employed	257	237	145
Unemployed	198	160	93
Not in labor force	384	309	171
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	64 696	52 703	27 033
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	47 580	38 574	19 297
50 to 52 weeks	32 317	25 921	11 906
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	75 925	61 239	30 987
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 271	2 551	1 476
With a mobility limitation	1 751	1 443	903
In labor force	296	212	94
With a self-care limitation	2 305	1 743	988
With a work disability	7 079	5 562	3 293
In labor force	2 403	1 882	977
Prevented from working	4 130	3 308	2 073
No work disability	68 846	55 677	27 694
In labor force	53 093	42 932	20 907
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18 051	14 200	8 332
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 725	2 872	1 861
With a mobility limitation	2 763	2 185	1 363
With a self-care limitation	2 156	1 590	1 011

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	53 892	43 457	21 145
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 157	4 317	2 105
Professional specialty occupations	7 379	6 399	3 071
Technicians and related support occupations	1 770	1 560	746
Sales occupations	6 227	5 238	2 528
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 693	7 134	3 637
Private household occupations	167	147	59
Protective service occupations	1 092	832	419
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 905	5 455	2 964
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 094	653	224
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 366	4 924	2 045
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 014	2 916	1 466
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 544	1 911	835
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 484	1 971	1 046
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	46 586	37 289	19 516
Less than \$5,000	3 379	2 686	1 814
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 989	4 812	3 193
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 023	3 994	2 506
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 958	8 014	4 507
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 004	6 259	2 989
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 608	6 071	2 439
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 655	3 768	1 534
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 090	907	282
\$100,000 or more	880	778	252
Median (dollars)	23 786	23 822	19 617
Mean (dollars)	29 830	30 353	25 314
Families	32 292	25 336	12 075
Median income (dollars)	29 915	30 181	25 332
Per capita income (dollars)	11 780	12 083	10 666
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	46 586	37 289	19 516
With earnings	35 067	28 206	13 769
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 044	31 533	26 424
With Social Security income	15 618	12 284	7 220
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 961	8 073	7 975
With public assistance income	3 242	2 682	1 801
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 620	3 498	3 269
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	35 613	36 541	30 893
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 017	35 478	28 383
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 017	40 334	35 103
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 228	41 277	34 646
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 364	18 510	17 110
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 354	13 609	12 316
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	32 103	25 108	11 882
Householder worked in 1989	24 654	19 281	8 654
With related children under 18 years	15 812	12 292	5 731
With related children under 5 years	6 030	4 836	2 507
Married-couple families	26 356	20 381	8 922
Householder worked in 1989	20 752	16 033	6 632
With related children under 18 years	12 376	9 455	3 962
With related children under 5 years	4 866	3 858	1 824
Female householder, no husband present	4 590	3 773	2 466
Householder worked in 1989	3 008	2 499	1 613
With related children under 18 years	2 747	2 286	1 495
With related children under 5 years	931	778	541
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 548	14 894	9 340
Nonfamily householder	14 181	11 891	7 403
65 years and over	6 528	5 067	3 433
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	114 692	90 599	44 419
Persons under 18 years	28 626	22 218	10 333
Related children under 18 years	28 535	22 154	10 284
Related children 5 to 17 years	20 865	16 152	7 182
Persons 65 years and over	17 902	14 024	8 211
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	3 078	2 456	1 650
Percent below poverty level	9.5	9.7	13.7
Householder worked in 1989	1 756	1 411	937
With related children under 18 years	2 255	1 842	1 261
With related children under 5 years	1 184	998	726
Married-couple families	1 421	1 098	676
Householder worked in 1989	856	683	411
With related children under 18 years	866	695	442
With related children under 5 years	508	447	320
Female householder, no husband present	1 435	1 175	864
Householder worked in 1989	715	574	423
With related children under 18 years	1 199	996	727
With related children under 5 years	590	475	357
Unrelated individuals	5 265	4 471	3 085
Nonfamily householder	3 561	2 958	2 013
65 years and over	1 671	1 301	904
Persons	15 380	12 554	8 509
Percent below poverty level	13.4	13.9	19.2
Persons under 18 years	4 878	3 915	2 712
Related children under 18 years	4 793	3 855	2 667
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 032	2 432	1 685
Persons 65 years and over	2 245	1 718	1 196
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 683	5 372	3 857
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	21 668	17 496	11 670

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Vigo County		Clay County					
	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Clay County	Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 406
All housing units.....	54 809	10 606	44 203	24 077	2 225	2 495	1 151	1 486	1 510	1 739
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	457	38	419	94	—	4	9	—	12	13
1985 to 1988.....	2 446	615	1 831	366	95	211	53	109	87	60
1980 to 1984.....	3 372	674	2 698	737	184	114	60	111	88	117
1970 to 1979.....	8 938	2 228	6 710	1 632	378	420	317	360	352	401
1960 to 1969.....	7 126	1 339	5 787	2 372	271	299	169	245	96	259
1950 to 1959.....	6 814	1 126	5 688	3 392	167	454	135	154	131	85
1940 to 1949.....	5 297	856	4 441	2 994	228	275	59	134	87	73
1939 or earlier.....	20 359	3 730	16 629	12 490	902	718	349	373	657	731
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	532	77	455	350	7	29	—	9	—	32
1 bedroom.....	7 597	968	6 629	4 678	387	203	39	86	92	161
2 bedrooms.....	21 519	4 236	17 283	10 171	1 002	1 028	371	531	607	697
3 bedrooms.....	18 994	4 102	14 892	6 643	619	1 056	604	668	517	638
4 bedrooms.....	5 335	1 036	4 299	1 902	165	152	115	184	256	164
5 or more bedrooms.....	832	187	645	333	45	27	22	8	38	47
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	223	—	223	144	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	197	7	190	103	—	7	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	93	1	92	68	—	1	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	54 282	10 499	43 783	23 861	2 225	2 491	1 133	1 456	1 481	1 713
Source of water, public system or private company.....	39 749	7 168	32 581	22 672	2 157	2 426	500	681	379	1 025
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	35 936	5 029	30 907	23 689	1 810	2 223	107	251	141	497
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	623	219	404	151	57	5	28	49	52	28
Owner-occupied housing units.....	330	137	193	65	47	5	18	31	27	9
Renter-occupied housing units.....	126	25	101	40	—	—	3	5	17	—
Occupied housing units.....	49 186	9 382	39 804	21 488	2 022	2 292	1 067	1 363	1 259	1 379
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	27 598	3 632	23 966	16 820	1 148	1 342	225	370	174	373
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	2 713	919	1 794	198	96	79	147	237	196	164
Electricity.....	11 270	2 186	9 084	3 156	513	518	334	366	220	235
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	5 129	1 678	3 451	994	174	264	223	226	421	370
All other fuels.....	2 430	959	1 471	307	91	89	138	156	248	237
No fuel used.....	46	8	38	13	—	—	—	8	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	5 147	814	4 333	3 443	368	188	56	76	42	84
1.....	16 783	2 769	14 014	8 832	766	816	181	348	291	367
2.....	18 014	3 555	14 459	6 667	587	847	480	558	471	612
3 or more.....	9 242	2 244	6 998	2 546	301	441	350	381	455	316
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	35 006	7 440	27 566	13 345	1 276	1 822	913	1 170	1 069	1 190
1989 to March 1990.....	2 619	412	2 207	971	60	106	28	80	54	84
1985 to 1988.....	7 182	1 530	5 652	2 538	265	357	233	284	208	183
1980 to 1984.....	5 036	1 117	3 919	1 846	167	295	90	166	194	205
1970 to 1979.....	8 509	1 956	6 553	2 781	378	462	240	301	270	305
1969 or earlier.....	11 660	2 425	9 235	5 209	406	602	322	339	343	413
Renter-occupied housing units.....	14 180	1 942	12 238	8 143	746	470	154	193	190	189
1989 to March 1990.....	6 674	677	5 997	3 976	201	235	49	73	56	63
1985 to 1988.....	4 699	776	3 923	2 634	335	162	55	81	68	75
1980 to 1984.....	1 467	252	1 215	823	143	22	10	4	42	31
1970 to 1979.....	948	136	812	529	59	28	13	25	11	—
1969 or earlier.....	392	101	291	181	8	23	27	10	13	20
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	3 863	732	3 131	2 241	240	190	52	116	50	84
Householder 65 years and over.....	13 783	2 939	10 844	6 839	787	687	236	334	401	494
Owner-occupied housing units.....	10 974	2 398	8 576	5 173	446	642	209	303	374	424
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	216	99	117	43	38	5	2	29	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	344	79	265	160	27	6	2	13	14	17
No vehicle available.....	2 938	557	2 381	1 877	245	115	31	60	28	78
Complete plumbing facilities.....	48 730	9 220	39 510	21 383	1 975	2 287	1 046	1 327	1 215	1 370
1.00 or less persons per room.....	47 806	9 053	38 753	20 906	1 919	2 229	1 044	1 301	1 205	1 355
1.01 or more persons per room.....	924	167	757	477	56	58	2	26	10	15
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	456	162	294	105	47	5	21	36	44	9
1.00 or less persons per room.....	434	148	286	105	47	5	21	36	37	2
1.01 or more persons per room.....	22	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	34 034	29 422	35 279	29 747	25 687	27 896	36 463	32 060	31 175	26 189
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	17 470	16 596	17 609	15 227	12 132	17 547	23 274	20 162	24 435	14 889
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	7 763	1 334	6 429	4 616	446	320	118	170	123	157
Owner-occupied housing units.....	3 009	690	2 319	1 400	159	152	89	120	63	107
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4 754	644	4 110	3 216	287	168	29	50	60	50

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Vigo County						Terre Haute city, Vigo County			
	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
All housing units.....	1 885	1 857	3 090	2 142	4 388	2 438	243	1	1 383	1 555
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	38	45	23	12	116	81	1	—	6	7
1985 to 1988	82	51	93	446	439	168	10	—	17	32
1980 to 1984	213	184	186	211	508	437	—	—	36	30
1970 to 1979	239	533	842	417	1 157	753	22	—	39	94
1960 to 1969	377	256	796	288	732	361	19	—	116	71
1950 to 1959	476	209	378	227	494	320	5	—	243	176
1940 to 1949	174	174	247	202	220	89	22	—	201	262
1939 or earlier	286	405	525	339	722	229	164	1	725	883
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	7	11	10	44	16	—	6	—	58	7
1 bedroom	188	154	282	293	493	326	174	—	451	181
2 bedrooms	430	598	1 144	866	1 423	944	50	—	534	709
3 bedrooms	866	793	1 378	708	1 732	959	9	—	251	521
4 bedrooms	362	296	244	224	631	144	—	—	85	137
5 or more bedrooms	32	5	32	7	93	65	4	1	4	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	33	—	—	41	86	6	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	7	—	—	12	25	68	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 872	1 829	3 061	2 102	4 372	2 438	233	1	1 351	1 541
Source of water, public system or private company	1 754	186	488	1 662	2 451	1 418	243	1	1 376	1 528
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 821	388	938	1 552	2 252	1 494	237	1	1 345	1 550
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	33	37	10	18	10	6	—	20	37
Owner-occupied housing units	6	18	8	8	10	10	—	—	—	30
Renter-occupied housing units	—	6	16	—	8	—	6	—	15	—
Occupied housing units	1 798	1 688	2 944	1 909	3 930	2 190	211	1	1 146	1 355
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 317	453	1 187	774	1 601	688	72	1	928	1 218
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	19	230	183	98	280	71	—	—	9	—
Electricity	391	562	1 117	739	1 214	1 163	139	—	190	88
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	49	236	372	245	579	145	—	—	8	44
All other fuels	22	201	85	41	256	123	—	—	11	5
No fuel used	—	6	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	97	50	185	88	168	52	123	—	285	209
1	501	368	883	694	1 001	869	73	—	554	546
2	768	747	1 224	705	1 779	873	15	1	197	420
3 or more	432	523	652	422	982	396	—	—	110	180
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	.5	2.0	1.1	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 538	1 430	2 273	1 283	3 021	1 405	6	1	506	952
1989 to March 1990	146	107	152	110	278	146	—	—	21	98
1985 to 1988	318	289	432	351	743	389	—	—	121	180
1980 to 1984	274	239	303	177	395	220	—	—	68	126
1970 to 1979	363	436	681	298	858	312	—	1	90	215
1969 or earlier	437	359	705	347	747	338	6	—	206	333
Renter-occupied housing units	260	258	671	626	909	785	205	—	640	403
1989 to March 1990	58	101	336	318	531	415	46	—	362	158
1985 to 1988	89	77	214	222	244	279	51	—	185	184
1980 to 1984	106	5	51	60	85	25	51	—	50	24
1970 to 1979	7	53	60	16	25	66	49	—	22	32
1969 or earlier	—	22	10	10	24	—	8	—	21	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	—	131	112	93	95	58	11	—	279	176
Householder 65 years and over	563	325	742	381	866	428	142	—	273	399
Owner-occupied housing units	459	286	660	358	676	323	—	—	209	352
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	27	11	17	2	—	—	—	32	21
No vehicle available	82	25	72	39	140	42	84	—	92	113
Complete plumbing facilities	1 792	1 664	2 920	1 901	3 912	2 180	205	1	1 131	1 325
1.00 or less persons per room	1 779	1 631	2 863	1 862	3 891	2 170	205	1	1 074	1 286
1.01 or more persons per room	13	33	57	39	21	10	—	—	57	39
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	24	24	8	18	10	6	—	15	30
1.00 or less persons per room	6	24	24	8	18	10	6	—	15	30
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	56 590	39 137	34 896	37 357	49 450	35 942	15 934	103 400	19 316	23 369
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 336	15 976	19 064	23 111	28 533	25 956	7 337	—	13 241	15 206
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	69	195	287	214	249	180	92	—	396	266
Owner-occupied housing units	40	108	143	97	140	48	—	—	108	90
Renter-occupied housing units	29	87	144	117	109	132	92	—	288	176

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
All housing units.....	975	1 356	978	2 406	1 279	1 390	1 561	1 217
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	15
1985 to 1988.....	50	7	—	—	24	55	30	10
1980 to 1984.....	5	—	28	9	—	141	27	11
1970 to 1979.....	61	30	—	150	41	111	256	109
1960 to 1969.....	65	49	33	589	106	79	45	85
1950 to 1959.....	58	109	84	181	60	507	70	176
1940 to 1949.....	180	92	54	103	119	141	215	197
1939 or earlier.....	556	1 069	779	1 374	929	345	918	614
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	62	—	88	8	—	18	22
1 bedroom.....	156	397	102	1 166	253	129	379	108
2 bedrooms.....	498	445	523	601	536	611	661	698
3 bedrooms.....	271	321	251	323	305	579	398	330
4 bedrooms.....	41	121	94	191	149	37	92	59
5 or more bedrooms.....	9	10	8	37	28	34	13	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	20	—	28	30	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	962	1 340	978	2 388	1 254	1 379	1 561	1 195
Source of water, public system or private company.....	975	1 356	978	2 406	1 247	830	1 541	1 158
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	969	1 350	978	2 406	1 274	1 331	1 548	1 196
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	12	6	—	14	19	19	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8	—	—	6	8	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	843	1 091	827	2 106	1 170	1 280	1 403	1 114
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	788	980	708	1 200	930	756	1 154	824
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	6	—	18	34	—	28	—	27
Electricity.....	15	90	73	790	194	273	223	109
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	14	—	23	27	34	206	26	113
All other fuels.....	20	13	5	55	12	17	—	41
No fuel used.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	176	223	165	606	95	40	281	140
1.....	412	481	309	954	462	484	664	438
2.....	201	272	286	417	473	493	355	349
3 or more.....	54	115	67	129	140	263	103	187
Vehicles per household.....	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	492	463	550	422	723	1 124	814	815
1989 to March 1990.....	52	56	92	50	57	75	81	29
1985 to 1988.....	61	95	90	42	123	183	140	153
1980 to 1984.....	38	57	66	49	186	203	130	129
1970 to 1979.....	99	125	85	45	101	214	154	178
1969 or earlier.....	242	130	217	236	256	449	309	326
Renter-occupied housing units.....	351	628	277	1 684	447	156	589	299
1989 to March 1990.....	193	405	136	1 030	243	59	197	126
1985 to 1988.....	110	179	93	386	146	52	257	100
1980 to 1984.....	21	11	44	140	20	24	60	19
1970 to 1979.....	19	24	4	96	32	21	69	19
1969 or earlier.....	8	9	—	32	6	—	6	35
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	174	226	141	291	104	74	135	138
Householder 65 years and over.....	214	229	175	592	242	446	578	331
Owner-occupied housing units.....	168	157	175	167	214	422	343	269
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	—	—	14	8	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	11	5	—	32	8	7	12	9
No vehicle available.....	67	85	55	313	40	34	200	85
Complete plumbing facilities.....	835	1 085	827	2 092	1 162	1 280	1 403	1 114
1.00 or less persons per room.....	810	1 056	803	2 024	1 159	1 273	1 353	1 052
1.01 or more persons per room.....	25	29	24	68	3	7	50	62
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	6	—	14	8	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	8	6	—	14	8	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	18 872	25 269	21 858	29 998	35 861	28 941	25 166	20 621
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	13 528	12 279	14 830	12 006	16 975	21 788	13 258	13 351
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	322	399	243	860	158	140	307	311
Owner-occupied housing units.....	89	62	138	14	56	127	101	152
Renter-occupied housing units.....	233	337	105	846	102	13	206	159

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 101 (pt.)
All housing units	814	1 528	1 696	1 354	1 869	1 395	705	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	5	—	14	23	5	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	8	14	40	38	10	21	—	—
1980 to 1984	34	4	15	111	45	12	12	—
1970 to 1979	72	31	58	136	235	28	67	—
1960 to 1969	49	47	64	311	353	203	78	—
1950 to 1959	135	405	327	304	332	144	63	—
1940 to 1949	171	194	420	151	244	112	116	—
1939 or earlier	340	833	758	280	645	875	369	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	5	29	17	7	—	19	—	—
1 bedroom	57	96	112	188	300	215	48	—
2 bedrooms	420	674	853	354	914	516	410	—
3 bedrooms	270	514	572	572	523	426	185	—
4 bedrooms	52	171	126	214	122	153	42	—
5 or more bedrooms	10	44	16	19	10	66	20	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	6	14	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	810	1 528	1 696	1 341	1 863	1 380	688	—
Source of water, public system or private company	476	1 524	1 684	1 235	1 687	1 395	692	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	732	1 511	1 666	1 290	1 845	1 383	705	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	12	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Occupied housing units	751	1 418	1 604	1 302	1 715	1 229	640	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	553	1 336	1 360	967	1 272	1 149	499	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12	7	—	19	19	13	6	—
Electricity	53	19	147	245	258	35	85	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	124	39	72	49	129	25	50	—
All other fuels	4	17	25	22	37	7	—	—
No fuel used	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	79	121	70	88	269	263	123	—
1	254	530	702	409	690	423	296	—
2	266	583	671	545	551	369	175	—
3 or more	152	184	161	260	205	174	46	—
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	599	1 134	1 305	1 062	1 152	697	399	—
1989 to March 1990	49	71	78	74	29	55	4	—
1985 to 1988	93	284	278	179	209	146	116	—
1980 to 1984	69	126	133	168	151	61	30	—
1970 to 1979	124	267	247	257	343	144	92	—
1969 or earlier	264	386	569	384	420	291	157	—
Renter-occupied housing units	152	284	299	240	563	532	241	—
1989 to March 1990	82	131	112	58	218	250	111	—
1985 to 1988	54	76	132	69	174	249	79	—
1980 to 1984	16	45	15	106	102	25	14	—
1970 to 1979	—	7	29	7	64	8	27	—
1969 or earlier	—	25	11	—	5	—	10	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	54	53	50	—	129	121	85	—
Householder 65 years and over	236	495	636	463	604	343	237	—
Owner-occupied housing units	225	477	589	359	453	291	198	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	7	—
No telephone in unit	—	6	10	—	—	7	—	—
No vehicle available	48	65	57	82	182	113	75	—
Complete plumbing facilities	751	1 418	1 604	1 296	1 715	1 229	628	—
1.00 or less persons per room	741	1 418	1 604	1 283	1 641	1 229	612	—
1.01 or more persons per room	10	—	—	13	74	—	16	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	12	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	6	—	—	12	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 849	44 497	32 729	47 970	25 323	30 313	20 773	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 602	18 002	29 562	24 868	16 136	17 646	12 525	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	70	114	159	64	257	270	188	—
Owner-occupied housing units	40	50	133	35	81	70	54	—
Renter-occupied housing units	30	64	26	29	176	200	134	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.					Remainder of Vigo County		
	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	14	265	77	16	531	1 857	3 090
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	7	—	15	45	23
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	—	44	51	93
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	188	13	16	102	184	186
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	68	24	—	103	533	842
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	—	10	—	66	256	796
1950 to 1959.....	—	—	9	4	—	172	209	378
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	—	—	—	23	174	247
1939 or earlier.....	—	14	—	19	—	6	405	525
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	11	10
1 bedroom.....	—	—	145	21	—	—	154	282
2 bedrooms.....	—	14	107	43	—	76	598	1 144
3 bedrooms.....	—	—	9	13	—	294	793	1 378
4 bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	16	148	296	244
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	32
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	73	—	—	19	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	25	—	—	7	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	14	265	77	16	531	1 829	3 061
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	14	265	45	16	519	186	488
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	14	265	77	16	531	388	938
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	37
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16
Occupied housing units.....	—	14	186	66	16	496	1 688	2 944
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	—	14	79	32	—	350	453	1 187
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	183
Electricity.....	—	—	96	34	—	146	562	1 117
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	236	372
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	—	16	—	201	85
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	—	—	87	—	—	9	50	185
1.....	—	—	99	52	—	92	368	883
2.....	—	14	—	14	—	223	747	1 224
3 or more.....	—	—	—	—	16	172	523	652
Vehicles per household.....	—	2.0	.5	1.2	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	97	32	—	476	1 430	2 273
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	72	107	152
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	45	—	—	139	289	432
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	43	13	—	106	239	303
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	—	106	436	681
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	9	19	—	53	359	705
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	14	89	34	16	20	258	671
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	9	34	—	—	101	336
1985 to 1988.....	—	14	44	—	—	20	77	214
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	36	—	—	—	5	51
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	60
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	112
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	—	175	29	—	100	325	742
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	86	19	—	100	286	660
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	11
No vehicle available.....	—	—	87	—	—	—	25	72
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	14	186	66	16	496	1 664	2 920
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	14	186	66	16	496	1 631	2 863
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	57
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	25 077	10 164	—	75 824	39 137	34 896
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	14 806	18 788	21 876	62 200	43 950	15 976	19 064
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	195	287
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	108	143
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	144

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110
All housing units.....	1 650	1 702	1 248	2 128	4 123	2 361	—	1 436
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	14	—	9	12	116	74	—	17
1985 to 1988.....	24	89	30	446	439	168	—	81
1980 to 1984.....	293	118	31	211	320	424	—	92
1970 to 1979.....	357	447	180	417	1 089	729	—	381
1960 to 1969.....	215	331	161	288	732	351	—	219
1950 to 1959.....	50	229	127	227	485	316	—	103
1940 to 1949.....	97	118	110	202	220	89	—	167
1939 or earlier.....	600	370	600	325	722	210	—	376
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	8	15	44	12	—	—	5
1 bedroom.....	262	102	145	293	348	305	—	60
2 bedrooms.....	469	699	636	852	1 316	901	—	421
3 bedrooms.....	699	745	352	708	1 723	946	—	611
4 bedrooms.....	198	140	86	224	631	144	—	286
5 or more bedrooms.....	22	8	14	7	93	65	—	53
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	41	13	6	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	12	—	68	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 645	1 683	1 230	2 088	4 107	2 361	—	1 387
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 237	1 005	1 094	1 648	2 186	1 373	—	173
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	184	56	54	1 538	1 987	1 417	—	125
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	42	41	23	10	18	10	—	39
Owner-occupied housing units.....	30	20	4	8	10	10	—	20
Renter-occupied housing units.....	5	12	14	—	8	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 515	1 524	1 086	1 895	3 744	2 124	—	1 300
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	542	633	856	760	1 522	656	—	187
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	204	214	37	98	280	71	—	279
Electricity.....	387	309	85	739	1 118	1 129	—	336
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	274	253	60	245	568	145	—	304
All other fuels.....	101	115	48	41	256	123	—	194
No fuel used.....	7	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	141	108	156	88	81	52	—	20
1.....	381	395	409	694	902	817	—	241
2.....	649	650	367	691	1 779	859	—	603
3 or more.....	344	371	154	422	982	396	—	436
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	—	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 208	1 288	843	1 283	2 924	1 373	—	1 123
1989 to March 1990.....	56	109	66	110	278	146	—	140
1985 to 1988.....	131	273	170	351	698	389	—	242
1980 to 1984.....	144	238	111	177	352	207	—	196
1970 to 1979.....	355	263	198	298	858	312	—	265
1969 or earlier.....	522	405	298	347	738	319	—	280
Renter-occupied housing units.....	307	236	243	612	820	751	—	177
1989 to March 1990.....	91	107	94	318	522	381	—	71
1985 to 1988.....	83	79	84	208	200	279	—	45
1980 to 1984.....	103	35	34	60	49	25	—	30
1970 to 1979.....	16	9	16	16	25	66	—	22
1969 or earlier.....	14	6	15	10	24	—	—	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	53	124	144	93	95	58	—	80
Householder 65 years and over.....	564	335	276	381	691	399	—	192
Owner-occupied housing units.....	386	314	231	358	590	304	—	174
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	30	8	6	7	10	—	—	7
No telephone in unit.....	8	6	26	17	2	—	—	8
No vehicle available.....	135	39	83	39	53	42	—	16
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 480	1 492	1 068	1 887	3 726	2 114	—	1 280
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 439	1 465	1 040	1 848	3 705	2 104	—	1 256
1.01 or more persons per room.....	41	27	28	39	21	10	—	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	35	32	18	8	18	10	—	20
1.00 or less persons per room.....	35	24	18	8	18	10	—	20
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	40 447	31 494	22 466	37 357	50 258	36 542	—	45 167
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	13 264	17 281	14 534	23 301	29 591	26 141	—	21 863
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	168	177	242	214	249	180	—	96
Owner-occupied housing units.....	83	113	136	97	140	48	—	46
Renter-occupied housing units.....	85	64	106	117	109	132	—	50

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Vigo County		Clay County					
	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Clay County	Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404	Tract 405	Tract 406
Specified owner-occupied housing units	27 777	5 197	22 580	12 456	1 002	1 573	600	817	514	691
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	15 096	2 642	12 454	6 203	475	792	347	437	254	337
Less than \$300	1 790	246	1 544	1 117	31	88	2	38	32	55
\$300 to \$399	3 316	707	2 609	1 700	155	261	30	65	97	99
\$400 to \$499	3 077	510	2 567	1 406	82	142	90	101	54	41
\$500 to \$599	2 351	496	1 855	778	142	111	55	109	23	56
\$600 to \$799	2 560	506	2 054	794	42	139	112	101	42	70
\$800 to \$999	1 065	100	965	260	9	17	44	21	6	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	741	73	668	117	14	34	10	2	-	13
\$1,500 to \$1,999	146	4	142	25	-	-	4	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	50	-	50	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	478	469	479	418	469	426	582	510	399	436
Not mortgaged	12 681	2 555	10 126	6 253	527	781	253	380	260	354
Less than \$100	577	69	508	365	21	10	6	16	-	16
\$100 to \$199	7 852	1 577	6 275	3 979	336	465	161	231	162	222
\$200 to \$299	3 628	755	2 873	1 702	153	241	73	103	85	100
\$300 to \$399	414	111	303	146	17	35	13	22	12	12
\$400 to \$499	158	28	130	37	-	23	-	8	1	4
\$500 or more	52	15	37	24	-	7	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	177	180	176	173	177	185	172	176	185	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	9 106	1 857	7 249	5 100	378	610	151	278	162	278
Less than 20 percent	3 938	730	3 208	2 210	130	202	99	100	82	117
20 to 24 percent	1 323	316	1 007	778	55	120	6	50	36	49
25 to 29 percent	845	222	623	428	25	91	12	42	11	41
30 to 34 percent	754	116	638	420	40	47	4	13	-	12
35 percent or more	1 986	394	1 592	1 116	98	126	27	65	33	45
Not computed	260	79	181	148	30	24	3	8	-	14
Median	21.8	22.5	21.6	21.7	24.0	23.8	17.2	23.5	19.5	21.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 810	1 508	6 302	3 689	332	476	120	191	202	187
Less than 20 percent	5 811	1 106	4 705	2 867	232	351	81	126	173	143
20 to 24 percent	1 124	247	877	504	73	74	18	40	16	26
25 to 29 percent	517	121	396	193	27	37	8	25	9	15
30 to 34 percent	153	15	138	56	-	5	5	-	2	3
35 percent or more	205	19	186	69	-	9	8	-	2	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.9	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.0	13.1	17.3	16.4	10.7	16.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 640	1 043	4 597	1 928	152	319	148	175	100	149
Less than 20 percent	4 789	920	3 869	1 740	130	273	134	162	93	128
20 to 24 percent	508	80	428	106	8	32	14	5	7	14
25 to 29 percent	215	33	182	47	14	4	-	8	-	7
30 to 34 percent	84	9	75	22	-	9	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	44	1	43	13	-	1	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.0	13.8	12.8	11.9	14.4	12.9	15.8	12.9	13.6	15.3
\$50,000 or more	5 221	789	4 432	1 739	140	168	181	173	50	77
Less than 20 percent	4 855	776	4 079	1 677	140	168	174	171	46	77
20 to 24 percent	252	7	245	37	-	-	3	-	4	-
25 to 29 percent	50	6	44	7	-	-	4	2	-	-
30 to 34 percent	17	-	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	41	-	41	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.7	11.2	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 637	1 721	11 916	8 098	735	467	121	157	91	150
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	468	41	427	383	36	3	-	-	-	2
\$100 to \$199	1 769	290	1 479	1 260	194	53	-	10	12	21
\$200 to \$299	3 883	450	3 433	2 759	186	83	30	21	64	66
\$300 to \$399	3 599	441	3 158	1 964	191	153	14	56	-	27
\$400 to \$499	1 903	232	1 671	940	53	114	36	13	1	15
\$500 to \$599	726	25	701	254	7	9	-	7	2	-
\$600 to \$749	291	32	259	91	25	3	-	4	-	-
\$750 to \$999	98	-	98	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	886	210	676	373	43	49	41	46	12	19
Median (dollars)	306	296	308	277	271	332	358	354	242	277
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	5 600	776	4 824	3 821	441	179	33	41	36	46
Less than 20 percent	342	24	318	278	16	2	-	4	-	2
20 to 24 percent	345	60	285	260	42	10	-	-	-	8
25 to 29 percent	516	62	454	402	45	12	3	-	-	2
30 to 34 percent	434	107	327	288	76	15	-	-	10	6
35 percent or more	3 321	422	2 899	2 236	219	125	9	21	23	25
Not computed	642	101	541	357	43	15	21	16	3	3
Median	48.1	42.9	48.6	46.3	37.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.7	36.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 575	358	3 217	2 202	140	92	30	20	2	74
Less than 20 percent	699	53	646	502	14	13	-	-	-	26
20 to 24 percent	711	66	645	459	30	3	3	14	2	14
25 to 29 percent	791	100	691	447	55	17	8	2	-	18
30 to 34 percent	517	56	461	308	26	17	2	2	-	9
35 percent or more	619	33	586	398	8	23	-	2	-	-
Not computed	238	50	188	88	7	19	17	-	-	7
Median	26.6	26.7	26.6	26.1	27.0	31.0	27.2	23.6	22.5	22.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 978	418	2 560	1 429	112	139	42	56	41	28
Less than 20 percent	1 970	266	1 704	1 015	72	75	28	31	41	19
20 to 24 percent	471	88	383	187	24	47	11	6	-	-
25 to 29 percent	200	11	189	74	8	3	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	74	-	74	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	48	-	48	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	215	53	162	83	8	14	3	19	-	9
Median	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.0	17.8	18.9	18.5	14.1	12.5	16.3
\$35,000 or more	1 484	169	1 315	646	42	57	16	40	12	2
Less than 20 percent	1 350	128	1 222	601	30	52	16	25	3	2
20 to 24 percent	65	16	49	17	12	-	-	4	-	-
25 to 29 percent	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	64	25	39	28	-	5	-	11	9	-
Median	12.3	13.0	12.2	11.1	17.9	11.5	10.0	12.9	17.5	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Vigo County						Terre Haute city, Vigo County			
	Tract 16	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 408	881	1 825	845	2 226	1 006	6	—	439	942
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	890	487	1 146	480	1 531	658	—	—	216	516
Less than \$300.....	57	32	82	30	80	18	—	—	61	164
\$300 to \$399.....	70	66	197	41	189	103	—	—	68	169
\$400 to \$499.....	108	72	220	101	230	174	—	—	49	74
\$500 to \$599.....	154	74	266	94	300	49	—	—	11	59
\$600 to \$799.....	164	134	236	124	332	123	—	—	27	45
\$800 to \$999.....	166	59	112	52	174	96	—	—	—	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	114	40	33	33	171	73	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	34	10	—	5	34	22	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	23	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	673	599	521	572	590	553	—	—	365	358
Not mortgaged	518	394	679	365	695	—	6	—	223	426
Less than \$100.....	5	21	35	11	2	—	6	—	24	65
\$100 to \$199.....	219	211	478	232	338	151	—	—	159	248
\$200 to \$299.....	203	151	159	109	254	159	—	—	40	108
\$300 to \$399.....	60	6	7	10	52	19	—	—	—	5
\$400 to \$499.....	27	5	—	3	36	19	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	4	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	213	187	162	184	202	210	100—	—	165	163
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	249	154	295	240	374	223	6	—	285	461
Less than 20 percent.....	130	66	161	96	130	77	6	—	62	209
20 to 24 percent.....	26	17	40	31	52	27	—	—	81	64
25 to 29 percent.....	34	6	15	24	35	—	—	—	43	48
30 to 34 percent.....	11	12	23	31	18	67	—	—	30	39
35 percent or more.....	42	46	56	58	139	33	—	—	63	94
Not computed.....	6	7	—	—	—	19	—	—	6	7
Median.....	19.4	22.2	18.3	23.9	25.7	24.6	10.0—	—	24.8	21.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	307	222	530	196	556	267	—	—	96	307
Less than 20 percent.....	220	137	339	142	385	209	—	—	83	214
20 to 24 percent.....	40	36	110	34	44	32	—	—	13	71
25 to 29 percent.....	31	31	33	13	42	19	—	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	38	7	21	7	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more.....	16	18	10	—	64	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.9	17.1	14.5	12.8	14.9	15.9	—	—	11.4	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	258	281	667	202	554	244	—	—	37	102
Less than 20 percent.....	197	224	558	156	421	166	—	—	37	88
20 to 24 percent.....	35	28	70	21	89	39	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	16	13	23	20	26	23	—	—	—	14
30 to 34 percent.....	10	6	16	3	—	16	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	10	—	2	18	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.5	10.7	13.3	14.8	14.8	13.2	—	—	13.5	11.7
\$50,000 or more.....	594	224	333	207	742	272	—	—	21	72
Less than 20 percent.....	524	217	325	189	671	216	—	—	21	72
20 to 24 percent.....	38	7	8	16	43	35	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	12	—	—	2	10	13	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	14	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.5	12.1	10.7	11.7	11.5	13.4	—	—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	253	207	655	594	830	771	205	—	640	403
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	20	—
\$100 to \$199.....	72	6	9	33	3	16	81	—	149	23
\$200 to \$299.....	42	65	175	75	78	38	54	—	289	133
\$300 to \$399.....	39	39	314	150	295	201	47	—	95	127
\$400 to \$499.....	54	24	82	119	207	241	—	—	30	80
\$500 to \$599.....	15	17	16	111	126	193	—	—	23	4
\$600 to \$749.....	8	14	—	64	63	43	—	—	6	4
\$750 to \$999.....	9	—	8	—	9	11	—	—	4	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	7	42	51	40	37	28	4	—	24	32
Median (dollars).....	327	312	320	419	410	436	200	—	244	331
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	93	60	194	127	105	122	147	—	318	173
Less than 20 percent.....	27	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	15	—
20 to 24 percent.....	26	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	17	—
25 to 29 percent.....	13	—	—	3	—	—	25	—	56	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	—	—	17	4	10	—	21	—
35 percent or more.....	27	24	185	79	77	110	58	—	197	135
Not computed.....	—	31	9	45	11	8	21	—	12	32
Median.....	23.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	32.5	—	43.3	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	43	80	190	154	246	203	58	—	224	109
Less than 20 percent.....	13	6	18	4	17	10	12	—	87	12
20 to 24 percent.....	7	38	43	26	25	20	17	—	52	33
25 to 29 percent.....	14	14	52	35	58	51	19	—	29	25
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	8	33	49	27	10	—	14	10
35 percent or more.....	9	22	43	31	90	67	—	—	33	29
Not computed.....	—	—	26	25	7	28	—	—	9	—
Median.....	25.5	24.5	27.0	29.9	32.0	31.2	25.0	—	22.0	26.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	45	60	204	171	264	274	—	—	63	94
Less than 20 percent.....	24	31	154	69	169	156	—	—	42	75
20 to 24 percent.....	7	18	25	36	24	59	—	—	—	13
25 to 29 percent.....	3	—	—	28	43	36	—	—	9	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	11	9	23	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	4	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	4	—
Not computed.....	7	11	25	9	19	—	—	—	8	—
Median.....	18.4	15.4	16.4	21.7	17.8	19.2	—	—	14.7	16.5
\$35,000 or more.....	72	7	67	142	215	172	—	—	35	27
Less than 20 percent.....	67	7	67	121	196	172	—	—	35	27
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	21	19	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.2	12.5	11.7	14.1	12.6	15.0	—	—	10.6	10.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
Specified owner-occupied housing units	451	429	527	341	700	1 009	768	779
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	200	264	207	178	378	477	353	292
Less than \$300	63	67	67	—	63	43	85	75
\$300 to \$399	88	75	60	28	75	81	145	130
\$400 to \$499	36	67	34	76	68	171	79	76
\$500 to \$599	—	12	38	15	61	46	25	5
\$600 to \$799	8	43	8	51	72	98	10	6
\$800 to \$999	5	—	—	8	30	17	9	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	9	16	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	335	346	345	467	476	464	372	363
Not mortgaged	251	165	320	163	322	532	415	487
Less than \$100	36	—	13	—	10	38	25	60
\$100 to \$199	105	139	248	81	201	299	299	323
\$200 to \$299	110	20	35	59	103	189	86	104
\$300 to \$399	—	—	16	23	—	6	5	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	183	157	167	200	181	179	169	157
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	269	224	285	119	214	400	365	410
Less than 20 percent	111	90	87	61	82	180	190	220
20 to 24 percent	38	40	33	13	46	84	36	32
25 to 29 percent	21	14	26	13	12	26	18	34
30 to 34 percent	16	20	22	—	17	24	26	21
35 percent or more	75	60	89	32	46	64	75	76
Not computed	8	—	28	—	11	22	—	27
Median	22.6	22.7	26.6	19.8	22.1	20.5	19.3	18.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	126	118	162	95	177	313	266	260
Less than 20 percent	101	74	130	58	144	187	214	232
20 to 24 percent	25	19	20	22	8	64	38	16
25 to 29 percent	—	20	4	15	15	41	11	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—
35 percent or more	—	5	8	—	5	17	3	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	15.3	11.2	18.9	13.2	16.7	12.5	12.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	49	54	37	64	133	153	86	77
Less than 20 percent	44	44	37	40	109	148	86	77
20 to 24 percent	5	10	—	24	20	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.6	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.9	10.0	11.3	11.2
\$50,000 or more	7	33	43	63	176	143	51	32
Less than 20 percent	7	33	43	63	176	143	51	32
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	351	628	269	1 674	447	156	589	299
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	34	21	7	75	16	—	54	3
\$100 to \$199	13	138	17	339	32	—	132	38
\$200 to \$299	133	241	106	777	169	8	175	55
\$300 to \$399	92	122	84	359	146	66	123	110
\$400 to \$499	47	84	40	61	33	34	59	28
\$500 to \$599	—	—	9	29	11	15	11	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	7	8	—	5	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	17	8	8	6	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	32	22	6	10	24	25	24	65
Median (dollars)	287	254	301	253	298	345	255	331
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	213	363	93	1 057	137	13	287	136
Less than 20 percent	18	21	6	68	9	—	39	3
20 to 24 percent	—	29	—	55	7	—	56	—
25 to 29 percent	—	40	—	131	—	—	28	17
30 to 34 percent	14	11	—	101	7	—	29	—
35 percent or more	159	229	73	610	108	8	116	73
Not computed	22	33	14	92	6	5	19	43
Median	50.0+	47.8	50.0+	47.1	50.0+	50.0+	31.9	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	65	151	110	320	142	56	173	85
Less than 20 percent	29	68	14	93	21	—	49	19
20 to 24 percent	10	17	51	60	38	12	41	20
25 to 29 percent	14	18	18	86	15	11	47	16
30 to 34 percent	6	12	6	57	23	7	13	10
35 percent or more	6	28	21	24	36	10	23	5
Not computed	—	8	—	—	9	16	—	15
Median	21.7	21.0	24.0	25.4	27.5	28.6	24.6	24.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	60	74	50	195	133	73	112	78
Less than 20 percent	35	64	44	177	77	52	71	53
20 to 24 percent	8	6	—	18	13	9	31	13
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	—	17	—	5	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
Not computed	10	4	6	—	15	4	5	7
Median	17.5	14.2	16.2	15.6	17.7	17.6	18.3	17.6
\$35,000 or more	13	40	16	102	35	14	17	—
Less than 20 percent	13	40	16	92	35	14	17	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	12.5	10.0	10.0	14.4	15.7	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 101 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	559	1 093	1 269	951	1 084	680	388	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	278	643	606	539	545	359	139	—
Less than \$300.....	59	48	110	45	112	22	33	—
\$300 to \$399.....	71	84	167	70	185	127	64	—
\$400 to \$499.....	77	165	94	91	121	95	33	—
\$500 to \$599.....	59	94	101	127	75	47	3	—
\$600 to \$799.....	12	142	94	81	38	53	6	—
\$800 to \$999.....	—	72	17	75	7	15	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	30	23	39	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	2	—	11	7	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	409	520	419	541	386	421	345	—
Not mortgaged.....	281	450	663	412	539	321	249	—
Less than \$100.....	12	6	22	5	9	—	34	—
\$100 to \$199.....	196	252	400	212	417	243	138	—
\$200 to \$299.....	67	156	208	151	106	74	77	—
\$300 to \$399.....	6	27	23	35	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	5	5	7	4	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	9	5	4	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	163	189	182	196	167	170	161	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	216	310	428	212	418	227	219	—
Less than 20 percent.....	118	137	146	123	222	64	102	—
20 to 24 percent.....	34	65	62	20	37	32	42	—
25 to 29 percent.....	13	11	45	27	53	20	4	—
30 to 34 percent.....	17	23	44	11	30	42	25	—
35 percent or more.....	34	74	105	25	76	62	46	—
Not computed.....	—	—	26	6	—	7	—	—
Median.....	19.1	21.4	24.4	18.3	19.4	28.5	20.9	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	173	223	380	251	426	212	104	—
Less than 20 percent.....	158	154	323	191	335	176	93	—
20 to 24 percent.....	15	27	43	35	66	11	11	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	13	10	14	13	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	19	4	—	12	7	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	10	4	11	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.3	17.0	12.2	12.9	14.6	12.8	11.4	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	121	195	248	192	184	146	41	—
Less than 20 percent.....	115	178	219	163	174	131	41	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	12	6	18	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	5	—	6	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	5	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.2	11.6	13.1	14.7	10.4	12.1	11.1	—
\$50,000 or more.....	49	365	213	296	56	95	24	—
Less than 20 percent.....	49	335	207	277	49	95	24	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	18	6	13	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.6	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	152	277	299	233	556	532	235	—
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	7	7	47	73	—
\$100 to \$199.....	5	16	21	72	72	80	32	—
\$200 to \$299.....	29	78	53	42	195	180	42	—
\$300 to \$399.....	60	104	72	39	152	100	42	—
\$400 to \$499.....	53	40	94	54	80	64	23	—
\$500 to \$599.....	5	9	33	—	17	28	6	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	9	—	8	14	14	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	5	4	—	13	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	21	21	7	19	6	17	—
Median (dollars).....	338	335	390	286	298	274	220	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	30	102	65	93	234	233	127	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	27	7	22	29	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	10	26	14	15	12	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	16	—	13	34	23	13	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	11	—	27	43	7	—
35 percent or more.....	30	79	44	27	118	124	48	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	34	6	18	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	23.8	42.1	37.3	30.4	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	50	94	83	43	174	112	56	—
Less than 20 percent.....	5	—	—	13	24	30	26	—
20 to 24 percent.....	15	8	20	7	18	40	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	10	19	37	14	58	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	11	35	7	—	31	16	30	—
35 percent or more.....	9	32	7	9	38	15	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	12	—	5	—	—	—
Median.....	27.5	32.9	27.1	25.5	28.7	23.2	30.3	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	51	40	104	38	85	105	42	—
Less than 20 percent.....	43	28	58	24	65	67	26	—
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	31	—	7	25	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	7	3	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	8	—	13	7	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—
Not computed.....	—	12	—	7	—	—	5	—
Median.....	15.6	16.7	19.4	17.3	16.4	18.0	18.2	—
\$35,000 or more.....	21	41	47	59	63	82	10	—
Less than 20 percent.....	21	23	38	59	63	82	10	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.6	13.5	14.4	11.9	11.3	13.1	12.5	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute city, Vigo County—Con.					Remainder of Vigo County		
	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	9	32	—	457	881	1 825
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	—	—	—	13	—	351	487	1 146
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	12	32	82
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	13	—	—	66	197
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	17	72	220
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	27	74	266
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	—	—	83	134	236
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	91	59	112
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	75	40	33
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	23	10	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	9	325	—	892	599	521
Not mortgaged	—	—	9	19	—	106	394	679
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	35
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	19	—	—	211	478
\$200 to \$299	—	—	9	—	—	52	151	159
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	25	6	7
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	22	5	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	225	175	—	282	187	162
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	32	—	37	154	295
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	66	161
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	19	—	6	17	40
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	13	—	—	12	23
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	17	46	56
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median	—	—	—	24.2	—	28.9	22.2	18.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	—	56	222	530
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	29	137	339
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	36	110
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	17	31	33
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	19.6	17.1	14.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	9	—	—	66	281	667
Less than 20 percent	—	—	9	—	—	34	224	558
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	17	28	70
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	23
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	16
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	10.0	—	—	19.5	10.7	13.3
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	298	224	333
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	247	217	325
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	25	7	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	12.5	12.1	10.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	14	89	34	16	20	207	655
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	175
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	24	—	—	39	314
\$400 to \$499	—	—	20	—	16	—	24	82
\$500 to \$599	—	—	44	10	—	15	17	16
\$600 to \$749	—	—	16	—	—	—	14	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	9	—	—	5	—	8
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	14	—	—	—	—	42	51
Median (dollars)	—	—	547	382	413	564	312	320
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	194
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	185
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	9
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	14	63	20	—	—	80	190	18
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	38	43	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	14	52	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	10	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	—	63	10	—	—	—	22	43
Not computed	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Median	—	44.9	35.0	—	—	—	24.5	27.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	18	14	—	—	7	60	204
Less than 20 percent	—	—	14	—	—	—	31	154
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	25
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	30.0	12.5	—	—	11	15.4	16.4
\$35,000 or more	—	8	—	16	—	13	7	67
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	16	—	8	7	67
20 to 24 percent	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	22.5	—	10.0	14.1	12.5	11.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Vigo County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	860	816	606	845	2 217	974	—	643
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	445	450	232	480	1 531	645	—	484
Less than \$300.....	18	51	61	30	80	18	—	43
\$300 to \$399.....	121	63	87	41	189	90	—	55
\$400 to \$499.....	119	112	43	101	230	174	—	73
\$500 to \$599.....	59	106	24	94	300	49	—	78
\$600 to \$799.....	53	67	17	124	332	123	—	91
\$800 to \$999.....	25	31	—	52	174	96	—	65
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	39	20	—	33	171	73	—	67
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	11	—	—	5	34	22	—	12
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	464	499	364	572	590	573	—	592
Not mortgaged.....	415	366	374	365	686	329	—	159
Less than \$100.....	8	37	24	11	2	—	—	5
\$100 to \$199.....	304	246	245	232	338	132	—	103
\$200 to \$299.....	87	71	93	109	245	159	—	45
\$300 to \$399.....	16	12	10	10	52	19	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	2	3	36	19	—	6
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	164	165	167	184	201	214	—	168
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	269	184	279	240	374	191	—	126
Less than 20 percent.....	150	83	146	96	130	77	—	82
20 to 24 percent.....	22	14	35	31	52	8	—	4
25 to 29 percent.....	22	37	32	24	35	—	—	17
30 to 34 percent.....	31	22	19	31	18	54	—	8
35 percent or more.....	44	21	47	58	139	33	—	15
Not computed.....	—	7	—	—	—	19	—	—
Median.....	18.4	22.0	19.1	23.9	25.7	30.1	—	17.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	221	250	209	196	556	267	—	106
Less than 20 percent.....	172	186	170	142	385	209	—	69
20 to 24 percent.....	30	37	28	34	44	32	—	17
25 to 29 percent.....	14	20	7	13	42	19	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	4	7	21	7	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	7	—	—	64	—	—	13
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.1	13.2	12.1	12.8	14.9	15.9	—	14.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	198	222	71	202	545	244	—	173
Less than 20 percent.....	190	198	67	156	412	166	—	124
20 to 24 percent.....	8	17	4	21	89	39	—	29
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	—	20	26	23	—	13
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	3	—	16	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	2	18	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.8	13.3	10.0	14.8	15.0	13.2	—	16.9
\$50,000 or more.....	172	160	47	207	742	272	—	238
Less than 20 percent.....	153	141	47	189	671	216	—	196
20 to 24 percent.....	19	19	—	16	43	35	—	36
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	2	10	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.7	11.5	13.4	—	12.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	284	202	243	580	741	737	—	149
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	21	12	11	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	99	19	21	33	3	16	—	13
\$200 to \$299.....	54	59	90	75	78	38	—	40
\$300 to \$399.....	55	47	69	150	295	177	—	48
\$400 to \$499.....	24	19	18	119	187	241	—	17
\$500 to \$599.....	—	13	—	111	82	183	—	10
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	64	47	43	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	31	33	34	26	37	28	—	21
Median (dollars).....	214	283	281	419	386	438	—	321
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	163	86	108	127	105	122	—	38
Less than 20 percent.....	21	12	7	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	21	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	41	8	—	3	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	13	—	—	—	17	4	—	—
35 percent or more.....	46	46	73	79	77	110	—	23
Not computed.....	21	20	24	45	11	8	—	15
Median.....	28.5	39.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	65	66	60	140	183	183	—	48
Less than 20 percent.....	20	41	9	4	17	10	—	19
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	16	26	25	20	—	10
25 to 29 percent.....	9	8	13	35	58	51	—	4
30 to 34 percent.....	23	7	7	33	49	17	—	9
35 percent or more.....	—	—	8	31	27	57	—	—
Not computed.....	5	10	7	11	7	28	—	6
Median.....	26.1	18.4	25.6	29.9	29.0	29.7	—	21.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	42	39	61	171	246	260	—	41
Less than 20 percent.....	27	14	52	69	169	142	—	31
20 to 24 percent.....	—	12	5	36	24	59	—	10
25 to 29 percent.....	10	7	—	28	34	36	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	11	—	23	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	5	6	4	9	19	—	—	—
Median.....	13.4	21.0	15.5	21.7	17.4	19.5	—	16.9
\$35,000 or more.....	14	11	14	142	207	172	—	22
Less than 20 percent.....	14	5	9	121	196	172	—	22
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	21	11	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	12.5	10.0	14.1	12.3	15.0	—	11.8

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County		Terre Haute city, Vigo County					
		Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 109 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	46 718	37 400	19 553	1	586	912	548	1 761	16
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	372	336	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988	2 035	1 512	258	-	28	-	-	-	-
1980 to 1984	2 868	2 263	598	-	-	-	24	9	16
1970 to 1979	7 715	5 827	1 374	-	26	22	-	139	-
1960 to 1969	6 019	4 840	1 802	-	50	42	8	354	-
1950 to 1959	5 958	4 910	2 821	-	30	57	39	144	-
1940 to 1949	4 625	3 839	2 515	-	81	62	34	83	-
1939 or earlier	17 126	13 873	10 125	1	371	729	443	1 032	-
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	304	253	184	-	-	33	-	36	-
1 bedroom	5 871	5 067	3 465	-	102	281	47	821	-
2 bedrooms	18 115	14 580	8 445	-	302	293	287	458	-
3 bedrooms	16 927	13 105	5 553	-	157	211	168	254	-
4 bedrooms	4 760	3 809	1 607	-	25	88	38	160	16
5 or more bedrooms	741	586	299	1	-	6	8	32	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	46 364	37 109	19 397	1	573	904	548	1 743	16
Source of water, public system or private company	33 225	26 877	18 197	1	586	912	548	1 761	16
Sewage disposal, public sewer	30 022	25 534	19 210	1	586	906	548	1 761	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities	450	288	99	-	8	-	-	14	-
Owner-occupied housing units	330	193	65	-	8	-	-	6	-
Renter-occupied housing units	120	95	34	-	-	-	-	8	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	26 081	22 479	15 449	1	567	816	478	1 096	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 679	1 764	178	-	-	-	12	34	-
Electricity	10 550	8 364	2 716	-	7	75	40	549	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4 971	3 323	915	-	-	-	18	27	-
All other fuels	2 391	1 432	282	-	12	13	-	55	16
No fuel used	46	38	13	-	-	8	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	4 581	3 767	2 889	-	109	181	100	434	-
1	15 794	13 054	8 042	-	315	394	197	815	-
2	17 390	13 858	6 193	1	136	229	207	391	-
3 or more	8 953	6 721	2 429	-	26	108	44	121	16
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	3.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	33 847	26 468	12 535	1	352	379	373	414	-
1989 to March 1990	2 491	2 081	898	-	44	56	68	42	-
1985 to 1988	6 987	5 479	2 427	-	48	70	73	42	-
1980 to 1984	4 822	3 705	1 719	-	33	47	39	49	-
1970 to 1979	8 241	6 289	2 570	1	63	85	62	45	-
1969 or earlier	11 306	8 914	4 921	-	164	121	131	236	-
Renter-occupied housing units	12 871	10 932	7 018	-	234	533	175	1 347	16
1989 to March 1990	5 984	5 307	3 357	-	149	369	73	767	16
1985 to 1988	4 269	3 496	2 288	-	60	127	68	333	-
1980 to 1984	1 380	1 128	753	-	13	11	30	130	-
1970 to 1979	892	756	473	-	12	17	4	96	-
1969 or earlier	346	245	147	-	-	9	-	21	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	3 551	2 819	1 942	-	119	212	99	230	-
Householder 65 years and over	13 271	10 372	6 406	-	137	191	125	538	-
Owner-occupied housing units	10 607	8 249	4 871	-	123	132	125	167	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities	216	117	43	-	8	-	-	14	-
No telephone in unit	322	243	138	-	7	5	-	32	-
No vehicle available	2 761	2 204	1 700	-	24	70	36	270	-
Complete plumbing facilities	46 268	37 112	19 454	1	578	912	548	1 747	16
1.00 or less persons per room	45 469	36 468	19 087	1	560	883	534	1 721	16
1.01 or more persons per room	799	644	367	-	18	29	14	26	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities	450	288	99	-	8	-	-	14	-
1.00 or less persons per room	428	280	99	-	8	-	-	14	-
1.01 or more persons per room	22	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 920	35 148	29 643	103 400	17 715	23 330	22 132	30 356	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 552	17 720	15 642	-	14 558	12 259	14 231	12 932	62 200
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 976	5 649	3 873	-	228	344	179	632	-
Owner-occupied housing units	2 825	2 142	1 237	-	68	62	91	6	-
Renter-occupied housing units	4 151	3 507	2 636	-	160	282	88	626	-

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County		Terre Haute city, Vigo County					
		Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 109 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	26 732	21 585	11 691	—	328	352	350	333	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	14 520	11 880	5 834	—	137	204	152	170	—
Less than \$300.....	1 733	1 487	1 060	—	47	53	55	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	3 209	2 504	1 611	—	71	58	48	28	—
\$400 to \$499.....	2 915	2 405	1 280	—	19	47	14	76	—
\$500 to \$599.....	2 308	1 812	755	—	—	12	27	15	—
\$600 to \$799.....	2 492	1 986	740	—	—	34	8	51	—
\$800 to \$999.....	985	885	244	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	703	630	117	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	141	137	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	34	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	478	479	417	—	322	342	330	459	—
Not mortgaged.....	12 212	9 705	5 857	—	191	148	198	163	—
Less than \$100.....	544	475	332	—	36	—	8	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	7 607	6 053	3 782	—	95	126	165	81	—
\$200 to \$299.....	3 462	2 724	1 553	—	60	16	12	59	—
\$300 to \$399.....	389	286	129	—	—	—	5	23	—
\$400 to \$499.....	158	130	37	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$500 or more.....	52	37	24	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	176	176	173	—	161	160	164	200	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	8 709	6 892	4 772	—	206	216	199	111	—
Less than 20 percent.....	3 823	3 118	2 137	—	97	90	73	61	—
20 to 24 percent.....	1 271	962	733	—	34	40	16	13	—
25 to 29 percent.....	813	591	396	—	21	14	20	13	—
30 to 34 percent.....	740	624	406	—	7	20	17	—	—
35 percent or more.....	1 825	1 439	975	—	47	52	51	24	—
Not computed.....	237	158	125	—	—	—	22	—	—
Median.....	21.6	21.3	21.3	—	20.9	22.2	24.8	19.4	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	7 507	6 009	3 430	—	89	76	106	95	—
Less than 20 percent.....	5 571	4 473	2 657	—	77	45	88	58	—
20 to 24 percent.....	1 081	836	475	—	12	19	10	22	—
25 to 29 percent.....	505	384	181	—	—	12	—	15	—
30 to 34 percent.....	153	138	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	197	178	61	—	—	—	8	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.8	13.9	13.7	—	14.2	14.8	10.0	18.9	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 470	4 427	1 818	—	26	27	16	64	—
Less than 20 percent.....	4 663	3 743	1 639	—	26	21	16	40	—
20 to 24 percent.....	488	408	97	—	—	6	—	24	—
25 to 29 percent.....	198	165	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	77	68	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	44	43	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.0	12.8	12.0	—	10.0	15.8	15.0	13.1	—
\$50,000 or more.....	5 046	4 257	1 671	—	7	33	29	63	—
Less than 20 percent.....	4 726	3 950	1 619	—	7	33	29	63	—
20 to 24 percent.....	233	226	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	46	40	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	17	17	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	24	24	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.1	10.2	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	12 348	10 630	6 981	—	234	533	175	1 337	16
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	414	373	329	—	34	13	7	75	—
\$100 to \$199.....	1 599	1 309	1 090	—	13	125	17	285	—
\$200 to \$299.....	3 383	2 933	2 259	—	94	212	66	547	—
\$300 to \$399.....	3 281	2 840	1 727	—	57	97	67	306	—
\$400 to \$499.....	1 765	1 533	850	—	20	64	18	61	16
\$500 to \$599.....	709	684	237	—	—	—	—	29	—
\$600 to \$749.....	272	240	85	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$750 to \$999.....	75	75	70	—	—	—	—	17	—
\$1,000 or more.....	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	836	629	334	—	16	22	—	10	—
Median (dollars).....	310	312	282	—	275	251	290	254	413
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	4 968	4 192	3 200	—	140	308	76	802	—
Less than 20 percent.....	298	274	234	—	18	21	6	58	—
20 to 24 percent.....	317	257	232	—	—	21	—	44	—
25 to 29 percent.....	472	410	358	—	—	40	—	120	—
30 to 34 percent.....	410	303	264	—	14	11	—	87	—
35 percent or more.....	2 945	2 523	1 869	—	102	190	64	465	—
Not computed.....	526	425	243	—	6	25	6	28	—
Median.....	47.9	48.5	45.8	—	50.0+	46.9	50.0+	45.7	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 308	2 953	1 953	—	49	132	55	294	—
Less than 20 percent.....	642	589	445	—	21	61	7	93	—
20 to 24 percent.....	623	557	381	—	10	17	18	60	—
25 to 29 percent.....	759	659	415	—	6	12	18	86	—
30 to 34 percent.....	475	419	266	—	6	6	6	31	—
35 percent or more.....	579	546	363	—	6	28	6	24	—
Not computed.....	230	183	83	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median.....	26.8	26.8	26.3	—	21.7	20.3	25.7	24.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 727	2 309	1 243	—	32	67	28	153	—
Less than 20 percent.....	1 753	1 487	855	—	22	57	28	135	—
20 to 24 percent.....	463	375	179	—	—	6	—	18	—
25 to 29 percent.....	188	177	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	74	74	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	48	48	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	201	148	77	—	10	4	—	—	—
Median.....	17.7	17.7	17.3	—	16.1	14.7	14.7	16.1	—
\$35,000 or more.....	1 345	1 176	585	—	13	26	16	88	16
Less than 20 percent.....	1 211	1 083	540	—	13	26	16	78	16
20 to 24 percent.....	65	49	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	64	39	28	—	—	—	—	10	—
Median.....	12.5	12.4	11.3	—	10.0	10.0	12.5	10.0	10.0

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County		Terre Haute city, Vigo County			
		Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 109 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 895	1 850	1 636	257	159	263	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	17	17	7	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988	54	54	36	8	7	-	-
1980 to 1984	36	36	14	-	-	-	-
1970 to 1979	204	197	115	19	5	-	-
1960 to 1969	298	290	222	8	7	13	-
1950 to 1959	185	185	185	22	16	27	-
1940 to 1949	250	250	244	76	15	20	-
1939 or earlier	851	821	813	124	109	203	-
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	25	25	22	-	-	-	-
1 bedroom	379	379	361	30	30	12	-
2 bedrooms	773	743	674	120	44	161	-
3 bedrooms	535	520	431	88	61	60	-
4 bedrooms	155	155	126	10	20	30	-
5 or more bedrooms	28	28	22	9	4	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	1 891	1 846	1 632	257	159	263	-
Source of water, public system or private company	1 744	1 713	1 620	257	159	263	-
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 747	1 716	1 629	257	159	263	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	6	6	-	6	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	6	6	6	-	6	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	1 319	1 296	1 256	221	151	226	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	30	30	20	6	-	6	-
Electricity	384	384	261	8	8	21	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	123	101	74	14	-	5	-
All other fuels	39	39	25	8	-	5	-
No fuel used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	469	469	469	67	35	65	-
1	733	711	632	97	74	100	-
2	513	498	426	65	43	75	-
3 or more	180	172	109	28	7	23	-
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	-
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	951	906	772	140	84	173	-
1989 to March 1990	83	83	73	8	-	24	-
1985 to 1988	146	132	107	13	25	13	-
1980 to 1984	159	159	121	5	10	27	-
1970 to 1979	232	232	187	36	40	23	-
1969 or earlier	331	300	284	78	9	86	-
Renter-occupied housing units	944	944	864	117	75	90	-
1989 to March 1990	450	450	431	44	23	51	-
1985 to 1988	336	336	292	50	45	25	-
1980 to 1984	87	87	70	8	-	14	-
1970 to 1979	37	37	37	7	7	-	-
1969 or earlier	34	34	34	8	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	297	297	288	55	14	42	-
Householder 65 years and over	464	426	401	77	38	50	-
Owner-occupied housing units	341	303	278	45	25	50	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	22	22	22	4	-	-	-
No vehicle available	167	167	167	43	15	19	-
Complete plumbing facilities	1 889	1 844	1 630	257	153	263	-
1.00 or less persons per room	1 828	1 783	1 572	250	153	253	-
1.01 or more persons per room	61	61	58	7	-	10	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	6	6	-	6	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	6	6	6	-	6	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 031	27 616	23 947	21 780	34 021	20 878	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 944	13 944	12 027	11 469	11 970	16 371	-
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	639	632	619	94	49	64	-
Owner-occupied housing units	174	167	163	21	-	47	-
Renter-occupied housing units	465	465	456	73	49	17	-

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Vigo County			Terre Haute city, Vigo County			
	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Total	Terre Haute city	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 109 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	863	825	727	123	77	173	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	442	442	355	63	60	51	-
Less than \$300	57	57	57	16	14	12	-
\$300 to \$399	93	93	83	17	17	12	-
\$400 to \$499	150	150	122	17	20	16	-
\$500 to \$599	31	31	23	-	-	11	-
\$600 to \$799	60	60	54	8	9	-	-
\$800 to \$999	34	34	16	5	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	17	17	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	454	454	442	394	390	455	-
Not mortgaged	421	383	372	60	17	122	-
Less than \$100	33	33	33	-	-	5	-
\$100 to \$199	216	193	182	10	13	83	-
\$200 to \$299	147	140	140	50	4	23	-
\$300 to \$399	25	17	17	-	-	11	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	185	183	186	223	133	174	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	370	332	323	63	8	86	-
Less than 20 percent	94	71	68	14	-	14	-
20 to 24 percent	52	45	45	4	-	17	-
25 to 29 percent	32	32	32	-	-	6	-
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14	9	-	5	-
35 percent or more	155	147	141	28	8	38	-
Not computed	23	23	23	8	-	6	-
Median	29.3	32.3	31.8	40.4	37.5	33.0	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	258	258	250	37	42	56	-
Less than 20 percent	209	209	201	24	29	42	-
20 to 24 percent	12	12	12	13	-	10	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	8	4	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	8	8	8	-	5	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	14.1	14.1	14.5	10.0	16.0	16.3	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	139	139	96	23	27	17	-
Less than 20 percent	112	112	87	18	23	17	-
20 to 24 percent	20	20	9	5	4	-	-
25 to 29 percent	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.3	13.3	11.3	17.3	11.0	10.0	-
\$50,000 or more	96	96	58	-	-	14	-
Less than 20 percent	92	92	58	-	-	14	-
20 to 24 percent	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.5	10.5	10.0	-	-	10.0	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	936	936	856	117	75	82	-
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	46	46	46	-	8	-	-
\$100 to \$199	157	157	157	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	312	312	312	39	22	28	-
\$300 to \$399	252	252	202	35	25	17	-
\$400 to \$499	104	104	85	27	20	22	-
\$500 to \$599	9	9	9	-	-	9	-
\$600 to \$749	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	39	39	39	16	-	6	-
Median (dollars)	274	274	266	346	317	331	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	484	484	475	73	49	17	-
Less than 20 percent	36	36	36	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	28	28	28	-	8	-	-
25 to 29 percent	44	44	44	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	276	276	267	57	33	9	-
Not computed	90	90	90	16	8	8	-
Median	47.1	47.1	46.4	50.0	47.9	45.0	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	215	215	205	16	12	43	-
Less than 20 percent	50	50	50	8	-	7	-
20 to 24 percent	65	65	55	-	-	21	-
25 to 29 percent	32	32	32	8	6	-	-
30 to 34 percent	28	28	28	-	6	-	-
35 percent or more	35	35	35	-	-	15	-
Not computed	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
Median	24.2	24.2	24.5	22.5	30.0	23.5	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	181	181	147	28	-	22	-
Less than 20 percent	155	155	121	13	-	16	-
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	8	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	12	12	12	7	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	6	6	6	-	-	6	-
Median	15.7	15.7	15.7	20.6	-	17.5	-
\$35,000 or more	56	56	29	-	14	-	-
Less than 20 percent	56	56	29	-	14	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	12.6	12.6	11.5	-	10.0	-	-

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
Occupied housing units	417	414	233
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	44	44	—
1980 to 1984	23	23	—
1970 to 1979	77	74	—
1960 to 1969	168	168	146
1950 to 1959	46	46	46
1940 to 1949	8	8	8
1939 or earlier	51	51	33
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	10	7	7
1 bedroom	161	161	123
2 bedrooms	79	79	62
3 bedrooms	108	108	35
4 bedrooms	47	47	6
5 or more bedrooms	12	12	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	417	414	233
Source of water, public system or private company	395	392	233
Sewage disposal, public sewer	355	352	233
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	122	119	63
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	273	273	170
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	22	22	—
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	71	71	61
1	210	207	138
2	66	66	26
3 or more	70	70	8
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	117	117	10
1989 to March 1990	26	26	—
1985 to 1988	31	31	—
1980 to 1984	41	41	6
1970 to 1979	5	5	—
1969 or earlier	14	14	4
Renter-occupied housing units	300	297	223
1989 to March 1990	216	216	174
1985 to 1988	61	58	38
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	11	11	11
1969 or earlier	12	12	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	11	11	11
Householder 65 years and over	12	12	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	417	414	233
1.00 or less persons per room	375	372	191
1.01 or more persons per room	42	42	42
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	125 123	125 123	609 280
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 090	24 218	14 142
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	124	124	102
Owner-occupied housing units	10	10	—
Renter-occupied housing units	114	114	102

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	107	107	10
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	100	100	10
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	6	6	6
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	12	12	—
\$600 to \$799	8	8	—
\$800 to \$999	46	46	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	12	12	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	16	16	4
Median (dollars)	938	938	342
Not mortgaged	7	7	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7	7	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	125	125	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	13	13	—
Less than 20 percent	7	7	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.6	19.6	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	12	12	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	12	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17	17	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	29.2	29.2	—
\$50,000 or more	65	65	10
Less than 20 percent	37	37	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent	4	4	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	12	—
Not computed	6	6	6
Median	13.4	13.4	27.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	288	285	223
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6	6	6
\$200 to \$299	174	174	174
\$300 to \$399	56	56	35
\$400 to \$499	14	14	—
\$500 to \$599	8	8	8
\$600 to \$749	13	13	—
\$750 to \$999	8	8	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	9	6	—
Median (dollars)	269	269	246
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	124	124	124
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14
35 percent or more	86	86	86
Not computed	24	24	24
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	52	49	44
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent	23	23	23
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14
35 percent or more	5	5	—
Not computed	3	—	—
Median	23.8	23.8	23.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	33	33	27
Less than 20 percent	27	27	27
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	6	6	—
Median	12.5	12.5	12.5
\$35,000 or more	79	79	28
Less than 20 percent	79	79	28
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
Occupied housing units	195	171	125
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	35	16	—
1960 to 1969	24	24	16
1950 to 1959	41	36	26
1940 to 1949	12	12	12
1939 or earlier	83	83	71
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	30	30	20
2 bedrooms	77	65	61
3 bedrooms	67	55	28
4 bedrooms	9	9	4
5 or more bedrooms	12	12	12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	195	171	125
Source of water, public system or private company	149	129	108
Sewage disposal, public sewer	146	146	119
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	115	110	104
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	45	38	16
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	27	15	5
All other fuels	8	8	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	7	7	5
1	106	106	87
2	62	45	33
3 or more	20	13	—
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.4	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	137	113	91
1989 to March 1990	13	13	6
1985 to 1988	17	4	4
1980 to 1984	11	11	6
1970 to 1979	46	35	27
1969 or earlier	50	50	48
Renter-occupied housing units	58	58	34
1989 to March 1990	35	35	25
1985 to 1988	13	13	9
1980 to 1984	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	10	10	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	16	16	12
Householder 65 years and over	49	45	31
Owner-occupied housing units	37	33	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	5	5	5
Complete plumbing facilities	195	171	125
1.00 or less persons per room	175	159	113
1.01 or more persons per room	20	12	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 953	23 129	19 238
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 449	18 449	14 369
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	31	31	29
Owner-occupied housing units	20	20	20
Renter-occupied housing units	11	11	9

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	118	98	84
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	66	54	42
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	25	20	20
\$400 to \$499	16	16	16
\$500 to \$599	6	6	6
\$600 to \$799	14	7	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5	5	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	440	435	405
Not mortgaged	52	44	42
Less than \$100	8	8	8
\$100 to \$199	25	25	23
\$200 to \$299	19	11	11
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	181	169	172
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	69	64	62
Less than 20 percent	27	27	25
20 to 24 percent	31	26	26
25 to 29 percent	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	5
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.2	21.0	21.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	21	13	6
Less than 20 percent	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	13	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	26.0	27.5	27.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10	10	10
Less than 20 percent	10	10	10
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more	18	11	6
Less than 20 percent	13	6	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.1	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	58	58	34
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	27	27	17
\$300 to \$399	22	22	12
\$400 to \$499	7	7	5
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	2	2	—
Median (dollars)	326	326	312
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	2	2	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	2	2	—
Median	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	29	29	29
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9
30 to 34 percent	3	3	3
35 percent or more	9	9	9
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	28.6	28.6	28.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	27	27	5
Less than 20 percent	25	25	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	2	2	—
Median	13.5	13.5	17.5
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
Occupied housing units -----	46 574	37 272	19 444
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	372	336	60
1985 to 1988 -----	2 035	1 512	258
1980 to 1984 -----	2 868	2 263	598
1970 to 1979 -----	7 697	5 820	1 374
1960 to 1969 -----	6 010	4 831	1 793
1950 to 1959 -----	5 932	4 889	2 800
1940 to 1949 -----	4 613	3 827	2 503
1939 or earlier -----	17 047	13 794	10 058
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	304	253	184
1 bedroom -----	5 851	5 047	3 445
2 bedrooms -----	18 055	14 524	8 391
3 bedrooms -----	16 875	13 065	5 530
4 bedrooms -----	4 760	3 809	1 607
5 or more bedrooms -----	729	574	287
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	46 220	36 981	19 288
Source of water, public system or private company -----	33 114	26 778	18 100
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	29 909	25 421	19 107
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	450	288	99
Owner-occupied housing units -----	330	193	65
Renter-occupied housing units -----	120	95	34
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	25 981	22 384	15 356
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2 679	1 764	178
Electricity -----	10 520	8 341	2 700
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	4 957	3 313	915
All other fuels -----	2 391	1 432	282
No fuel used -----	46	38	13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	4 576	3 762	2 884
1 -----	15 695	12 955	7 962
2 -----	17 357	13 834	6 169
3 or more -----	8 946	6 721	2 429
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	33 742	26 379	12 455
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 478	2 068	892
1985 to 1988 -----	6 982	5 479	2 427
1980 to 1984 -----	4 816	3 699	1 713
1970 to 1979 -----	8 210	6 269	2 550
1969 or earlier -----	11 256	8 864	4 873
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 832	10 893	6 989
1989 to March 1990 -----	5 964	5 287	3 337
1985 to 1988 -----	4 260	3 487	2 279
1980 to 1984 -----	1 380	1 128	753
1970 to 1979 -----	892	756	473
1969 or earlier -----	336	235	147
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	3 539	2 807	1 930
Householder 65 years and over -----	13 224	10 329	6 375
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10 570	8 216	4 840
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	216	117	43
No telephone in unit -----	322	243	138
No vehicle available -----	2 756	2 199	1 695
Complete plumbing facilities -----	46 124	36 984	19 345
1.00 or less persons per room -----	45 337	36 352	18 990
1.01 or more persons per room -----	787	632	355
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	450	288	99
1.00 or less persons per room -----	428	280	99
1.01 or more persons per room -----	22	8	-
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	33 947	35 196	29 705
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 561	17 732	15 658
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	6 954	5 627	3 851
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 812	2 129	1 224
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 142	3 498	2 627

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Terre Haute, IN MSA	Vigo County	
		Total	Terre Haute city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	26 631	21 496	11 611
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	14 463	11 835	5 796
Less than \$300 -----	1 733	1 487	1 060
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 184	2 484	1 591
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 903	2 393	1 268
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 302	1 806	749
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 478	1 979	740
\$800 to \$999 -----	985	885	244
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	703	630	117
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	141	137	25
\$2,000 or more -----	34	34	2
Median (dollars) -----	478	480	417
Not mortgaged -----	12 168	9 661	5 815
Less than \$100 -----	536	467	324
\$100 to \$199 -----	7 582	6 028	3 759
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 451	2 713	1 542
\$300 to \$399 -----	389	286	129
\$400 to \$499 -----	158	130	37
\$500 or more -----	52	37	24
Median (dollars) -----	176	176	173
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	8 640	6 828	4 710
Less than 20 percent -----	3 796	3 091	2 112
20 to 24 percent -----	1 240	936	707
25 to 29 percent -----	807	585	390
30 to 34 percent -----	740	624	406
35 percent or more -----	1 820	1 434	970
Not computed -----	237	158	125
Median -----	21.6	21.3	21.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	7 494	5 996	3 424
Less than 20 percent -----	5 571	4 473	2 657
20 to 24 percent -----	1 081	836	475
25 to 29 percent -----	492	371	175
30 to 34 percent -----	153	138	56
35 percent or more -----	197	178	61
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	13.8	13.9	13.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 464	4 421	1 812
Less than 20 percent -----	4 657	3 737	1 633
20 to 24 percent -----	488	408	97
25 to 29 percent -----	198	165	47
30 to 34 percent -----	77	68	22
35 percent or more -----	44	43	13
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	13.0	12.8	12.0
\$50,000 or more -----	5 033	4 251	1 665
Less than 20 percent -----	4 713	3 944	1 613
20 to 24 percent -----	233	226	37
25 to 29 percent -----	46	40	3
30 to 34 percent -----	17	17	5
35 percent or more -----	24	24	7
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	10.1	10.2	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	12 309	10 591	6 952
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	414	373	329
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 599	1 309	1 090
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 356	2 906	2 242
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 269	2 828	1 715
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 765	1 533	850
\$500 to \$599 -----	709	684	237
\$600 to \$749 -----	272	240	85
\$750 to \$999 -----	75	75	70
\$1,000 or more -----	14	14	—
No cash rent -----	836	629	334
Median (dollars) -----	310	313	281
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 968	4 192	3 200
Less than 20 percent -----	298	274	234
20 to 24 percent -----	317	257	232
25 to 29 percent -----	472	410	358
30 to 34 percent -----	410	303	264
35 percent or more -----	2 945	2 523	1 869
Not computed -----	526	425	243
Median -----	47.9	48.5	45.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	3 279	2 924	1 924
Less than 20 percent -----	642	589	445
20 to 24 percent -----	615	549	373
25 to 29 percent -----	750	650	406
30 to 34 percent -----	472	416	263
35 percent or more -----	570	537	354
Not computed -----	230	183	83
Median -----	26.8	26.8	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 717	2 299	1 243
Less than 20 percent -----	1 743	1 477	855
20 to 24 percent -----	463	375	179
25 to 29 percent -----	188	177	62
30 to 34 percent -----	74	74	40
35 percent or more -----	48	48	30
Not computed -----	201	148	77
Median -----	17.7	17.8	17.3
\$35,000 or more -----	1 345	1 176	585
Less than 20 percent -----	1 211	1 083	540
20 to 24 percent -----	65	49	17
25 to 29 percent -----	5	5	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	64	39	28
Median -----	12.5	12.4	11.3

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Terre Haute, IN MSA	130 812	16.1	54 809	16.1	TERRE HAUTE CITY, VIGO COUNTY				
CLAY COUNTY					Tract 1	408	9.6	241	14.1
					Tract 2	3 747	12.6	3	33.3
					Tract 3	2 707	16.0	1 383	15.8
					Tract 4	3 540	16.0	1 555	15.3
					Tract 5	2 123	14.6	962	15.6
Total	24 705	18.7	10 606	18.6	Tract 6	2 654	15.0	1 369	14.5
VIGO COUNTY					Tract 7	2 356	14.9	1 043	15.1
					Tract 8	4 141	10.0	2 341	10.7
					Tract 9	3 005	16.3	1 279	14.9
					Tract 10	3 163	16.3	1 390	15.3
					Tract 11	3 131	16.3	1 561	16.0
Total	106 107	15.5	44 203	15.4	Tract 12	2 724	16.4	1 199	15.6
Terre Haute city	57 483	14.9	24 077	14.9	Tract 13	2 022	15.1	832	16.2
CLAY COUNTY					Tract 14	3 318	15.7	1 528	14.9
					Tract 15	3 512	16.1	1 696	16.2
					Tract 16 (pt.)	3 105	16.0	1 354	15.5
					Tract 17	4 092	15.0	1 869	15.5
Tract 401	4 758	10.8	2 235	11.1	Tract 18	2 913	15.4	1 350	15.0
Tract 402	6 243	21.2	2 510	21.2	Tract 19	1 686	18.3	750	16.0
Tract 403	3 087	18.8	1 141	19.5	Tract 101 (pt.)	570	16.0	-	-
Tract 404	3 672	20.3	1 495	20.6	Tract 102 (pt.)	53	-	17	-
Tract 405	3 348	17.9	1 479	18.1	Tract 106 (pt.)	30	13.3	10	10.0
Tract 406	3 597	24.2	1 746	22.5	Tract 107 (pt.)	344	11.3	270	11.5
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN VIGO COUNTY					Tract 108 (pt.)	98	9.2	63	11.1
					Tract 109 (pt.)	2 041	10.7	12	8.3
					REMAINDER OF VIGO COUNTY				
					Tract 16 (pt.)	1 429	16.9	521	15.7
Tract 16	4 534	16.3	1 875	15.6	Tract 101 (pt.)	4 846	15.9	1 807	15.3
Tract 101	5 416	15.9	1 807	15.3	Tract 102 (pt.)	7 567	12.2	3 128	11.5
Tract 102	7 620	12.1	3 145	11.5	Tract 103	4 293	14.1	1 612	14.1
Tract 106	4 609	24.0	2 165	23.1	Tract 104	4 249	14.1	1 749	14.6
Tract 107	10 143	12.1	4 388	12.3	Tract 105	2 917	43.2	1 239	44.1
Tract 108	5 299	11.8	2 423	11.3	Tract 106 (pt.)	4 579	24.1	2 155	23.2
					Tract 107 (pt.)	9 799	12.2	4 118	12.4
					Tract 108 (pt.)	5 201	11.8	2 360	11.3
					Tract 109 (pt.)	-	-	-	-
					Tract 110	3 744	15.8	1 437	15.2



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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ZIP Code®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

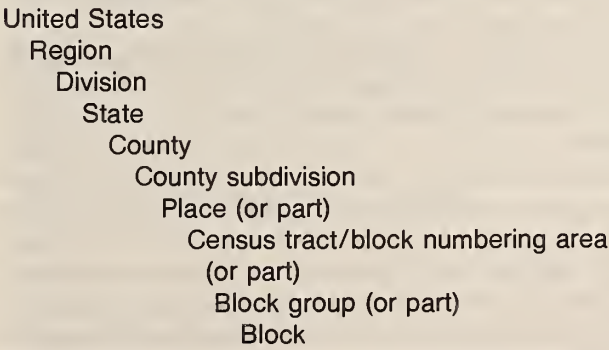
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”) Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, “Car, truck, or van,” includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, “Public transportation,” includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, “Other means,” includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, “Other means,” may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was “Car, truck, or van.” (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, “Drove alone,” includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, “Carpooled,” includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark “Yes” in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years . . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1 | Householder |
| 2 | Nonhouseholder |

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$749
\$750 to \$999
\$1,000 or more
No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Vacant Housing Units
1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Indiana

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0
Citizenship	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.1
Household type	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 – 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.

- Unpaid volunteer work.

- School work.

- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home* to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	Middle initial
First name	
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	
<input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API	
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
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<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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E-15



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

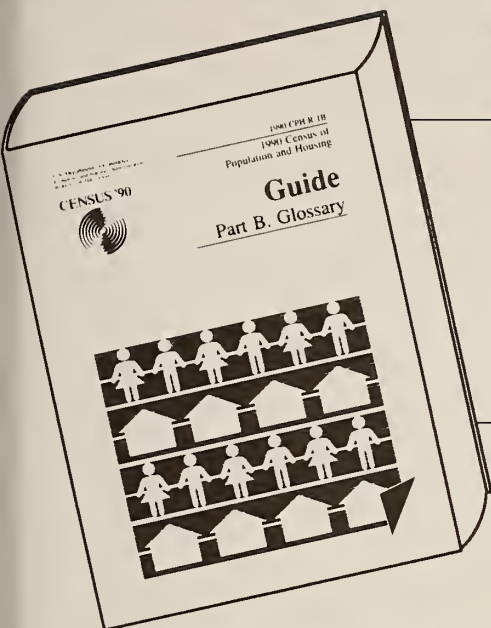
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



PART B, GLOSSARY

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

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